SEPTEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,422—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING :

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY :

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S ACHATIC WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 to Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

mine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	28th Sept.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	50 0	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6301	1300	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2984	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	5029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., a the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 299, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	29th ,,	14th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

Just received, and consequently free from fungoidal growth or lenses.

A large and varied stock suitable for scientific and technical work.

The majority of the instruments are by the Maker to the French Ministry of War, and are identical with those used in the Hospitals, Lycées, and Military Colleges of France; the others by Nachet and other celebrated makers.

Also all ordinary accessories, including spare oculars for French or English Microscopes, Camera Lucidas, Reversing Prisons, Polarizing Apparatus and Micrometers, both in ocular glasses and brass mounted glass plates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

The above at remarkably low prices, and guaranteed by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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IN submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

These Wines are obtained from the best established Vineyards in the Australian Colonies; and the Proprietors have received Gold Medals and Awards at various International and Colonial Exhibitions for quality and purity.

	Per dozen bottles. Rs. a.
CLARET No. 1.—The Australian "Chateau Margaux," perfect in bouquet and full bodied; a fine, soft, velvety Wine	21 0
CLARET, SPECIAL BRAND.—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for délicacy and body at the price we quote	12 0
HERMITAGE.—Similar to the highest class Clarets; a smooth, light sound Wine, of very superior character	20 0
Ditto St. Hubert's.—A similar wine, but of drier character	20 0
CHASSELLAS St. Hubert's.—A delicate, agreeable pure White Wine	20 0
HOCK.—This Australian Hock is a fine generous Wine, of some body and fine bouquet	21 0

PHILLIPS AND Co.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 30th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,780 tons, on or about 27th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NOVELTY.

THE NEW "CURTAIN" PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

THESE Frames are specially made for India.

By simply reversing the Frame, a pretty satin curtain entirely covers the Photograph, to protect it from the strong light, and to prevent it from fading.

Made in Best quality Plush and Leather.

Rs. 11 each.

PLAIN GLASS FRAMES,
WOODEN FRAMES,
LEATHER FRAMES,
PLUSH FRAMES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEPPER GRINDING MILLS.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE TO EVERY BREAKFAST TABLE,

THE "CHURN" SHAPE MILL, in best quality British Oak, with neat Electro-Plated Bands.
Rs. 7-8.

THE "DISTRICT" MILL, in best quality Hard White Nickel, a very strong article for Shikaries, &c.
Rs. 9-0.

THE "PRINCESS" MILL, Finest Crystal, in a variety of cuttings, neatly mounted in Electro Plate.
Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 20-0 each.

And a variety of cheaper patterns at Rs. 2-4 each.

MUSTARD POTS,
PEPPER MUFFINEERS,
SALT CELLARS,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKING STICKS.

"THE LATEST NOVELTIES."

Malacca,
Hazel,
Orange,
Blackthorn,
Vine,
Ebony,
Walnut,
Oak,
&c., &c., &c.

Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 5-8.

HANDSOME SILVER-MOUNTED WALKING STICKS.

From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANCY FLOWER POTS.

JUST arrived, a large and choice Assortment of Stone and Chinaware Flower Pots, in the newest Shapes and Designs, comprising Ruby, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Dark Green, and Bronze.

Each Rs. 2, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 4.

FANCY MAJOLICA PATTERNS.

Each Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, and Rs. 8.

Handsome China, Cream Ground with pretty Floral Design in Fancy Colours and Gold, and broad Dead Gold Band round top.

Each Rs. 7, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 15.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Per doz. Cash. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6
Do. L. G. A. Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co.	6 6	4 6
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s
TASTELESS GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

THESE are coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.

The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.

These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

DIGESTIVE GRANULES.

Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsin.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ¼ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.

Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.

All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	31 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN ..... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN ..... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour.	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM.....	21 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	21 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** Specially adapted for medical use.	61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	37 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY **	33 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good peg Brandy.	20 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY..... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	24 0

TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz., Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Phœnix Brand, BEST WHISKY in the market, Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first-rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their

ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION

but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.

Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.

DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE

from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with

ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.

All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of

FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulation, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ... ... ,,	80 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,, and Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	25 0 / 30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ...	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for 39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.	

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for 39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.	

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The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

THE above are made of the very finest ENGLISH STEEL, and are the best, most reliable, handy, and easy shavers in the world.

In Case, with four Blades, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 90, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental border, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	22 0	"RICH OLD DOAL."	,, 40
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 45
"EAST INDIA."	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of March, 1889, to the ELECTION of a TAGORE PROFESSOR of LAW for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1889.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon one of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.
(2) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.
(4) The Law of Endowments, both Hindu and Mahomedan.
(5) The Law of Agency in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their application to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1889, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

P. K. RAY, D. Sc.,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 30th August, 1888.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Ladies' Gymkhana will be held in the Badminton Pavilion on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1888, at 6-15 P.M.

E. S. LUARD,
Honorary Secretary.

MOST VALUABLE WATCHES,
BY
JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
AND
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.
ALSO
Best London-made
18-ct, GOLD ALBERT CHAINS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Horaby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th Sept, 1888.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., Limited.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 24th September, 1888, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per Share, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1888.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd day of September, 1888, on production of share certificates.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 25th September, 1888.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 60 per share, for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 14th September, 1888, on production of share certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સની કંપની.

., LAKHIMDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1888.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 27th September, instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 14th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
ઠાકરસી મુલજી કું।
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1888

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the accounts of the Company and the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, have not yet been approved by the Board of Directors, and that the Board have NOT authorized the calling of the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company for WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and that the notice of such meeting which has been issued, and which falsely purports to be "by Order of the Board" was issued without authority.

Shareholders are therefore warned that the said meeting cannot legally be held.

શુંદરદાસ જાદવજી.
i. e., SOONDERDAS JADOWJEE,
દ્વારકાદાસ શામજી.
i. e., DWARKADAS SHAMJEE,
Two of the Directors of the Company.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

J. NEUBERG.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture .....per	1	lb.	tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... ,,	½	,,		2	0
Golden Block Mixture ... ,,	1	,,		3	4
Do. do. ... ,,	½	,,		1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... ,,	¼	,,		0	14
Golden Fleece..... ,,	½	,,		1	12
Latakia..... ,,	½	,,		1	12

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

NOTICES.

APPLICANTS for the POST of MEDICAL OFFICER to H.E the NAWAB SIR KHOORSHID JAH are informed that the services of a Medical gentleman have been secured, and that the vacancy advertised for no longer exists.

JAMES D. COSTA,
Private Secretary to H. E. Nawab Sir Khoorshid Jah, K. C. I. E.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL, JUNAGADH, PORBUNDER RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the conveyance from Bombay to Bhavnagar and Porebunder in Country Craft of about 13,000 Tons of Permanent Way Materials, Locomotives, Machinery, and other Stores, which will have to be taken from alongside vessels in harbour and from the Port Trust Bunders by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1888, at his office, No. 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

2. No Tender will be considered unless accompanied with deposit in cash or Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 500.

3. The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the above Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 3rd October, 1888.

4. The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

5. For full particulars and the articles of agreement laying down the terms and conditions under which tenders will be accepted, apply at the office of the Undersigned.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col., S. C.,
Port Storekeeper.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .. ..Plaintiff.

vs.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside th Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 114 and New No. 16,853, and now surveyed No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narsoo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Fooljee Jeowajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHORDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Witalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORSHWEE GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows :—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandass Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurung, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Without-wady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3343, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,761 and 1,765, and street Nos. 2,8 0 and 1, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind and now to the said Ludha Kullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,218, 14,221, 14,210 and 14,211, new survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,585 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and now under ward No. 634 (L), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivje, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Offices of Messrs. Mansfield and Danadar, Attorney's for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1888

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra .....Rs.	54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ..... ,,	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... ,,	63 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	61 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry ..... ,,	56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer .....Rs.	15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer ..... ,,	18 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner ..... ,,	19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch ..... ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ..... ,,	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Radesheimer ..... ,,	25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger ..... ,,	35 0	,, ...

PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port .....Rs.	19 0	...
Fine ,, ,, ... ,,	22 0	...
Superior ..... ,,	26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port..... ,,	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... ,,	42 0	...

CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda .....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc ..... ,,	14 0	...
Medoc ..... ,,	10 8	...
Les Canons ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... ,,	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ..... ,,	19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe..... ,,	21 0	...
Chateau La Rose..... ,,	28 0	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon ..... ,,	15 0	...
Margaux Medoc ..... ,,	17 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre ..... ,,	16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASKI.		
Carlowitz .....Rs.	14 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label .....Rs.	.....	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar..... ,,	12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose..... ,,	20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne ..... ,,	29	,, 31 0

BRANDY.		
H. Montrose *** .....Rs.	18 0	...
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy ..... ,,	19 8	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... ,,	21 0	...
A. Dejgnon Fils & Co..... ,,	24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ,,	30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne..... ,,	35 0	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy*** ,,	37 0	...

WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** .....Rs.	21 8	...
,, * ..... ,,	22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky ..... ,,	18 0	...
James Alusle & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky..... ,,	25)	...

BEER.		
Bavarian Beer .....Rs.	6 4	,, ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ..... ,,	6 4	4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... ,,	6 ...	,, 4 ...
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... ,,	5 12	,, 3 12
Kiffe's Export Beer..... ,,	5	...

ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera ..... ,,	14	...

SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth .....Rs.	15 0	...
Italian do. Finest ..... ,,	18 0	...
Finest Kumunel..... ,,	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow..... ,,	63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs.2) to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins..... ,,	2	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin		Rs. 1 4
From BUSSE, BARNEWITZ & Co.,	Large Tins	WOLFENBUTTEL. Small Tins.
Asparagus .....Rs.	...	Rs. ...
Jelery ..... ,,	...	,, 9 10
French Beans..... ,,	...	,, ...
Peas for Soup ..... ,,	...	,, 13
Spinage in Water..... ,,	...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms ..... ,,	...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage ..... ,,	...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus ..... ,,	2 8	,, 1 8
French Beans..... ,,	.....	,, 0 12
Green Peas ..... ,,	.....	,, 0 12
White Cabbage ..... ,,	.....	,, 0 12
Liver Sausages ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 4
Brunswick Sausages ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 8
Sarquellen Liber...urst ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 8
Mettwurst ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 8
Cervelatwurst ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 0
French Champignons ..... ,,	.....	,, 1 0
Yellow Turnips ..... ,,	.....	,, 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 24th instant to the Proprietors, registered in the Books of the Bank on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

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UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
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IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

A BOON To MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.
(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(CORNER OF CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVER WARE.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	30	to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	63	to ,,	115
Silver Card Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	42	to ,,	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	50	to ,,	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	each ,,	27		
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	36	to ,,	51
Silver Match Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	from ,,	9	to ,,	22
Silver Box with Comb...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	16		
Silver Box with Finger Diary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	16		
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined							,,	36		
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	each ,,	35		
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes							,,	13		
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta; Kangra (s), London via Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Barque K. Roodrin for Tuticorin; Europa (s), Amstordam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kangra entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The Barque John Davie entered the dock on the 24th and the s. s. Sumatra yesterday.

NOTICE.—The mails for Linga, Bunder Abas, Bushire, Bussrah, and Bagdad, closes, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China (including Penang) and Australian mails, per s.s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 9 a.m.

THE YOUNG DEBATING SOCIETY.—A debating society with the above style and title has been established at Shahpur. Weekly educational lectures are to be delivered on Sunday evenings in connection with the Society in the Shahpur Hitechher Sabha's School.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Rembold Laugner, the manager of Messrs. Max Minck and Company's establishment in Hornby Road, reported to the police, on Monday, the theft of Rs. 400 in currency notes from his cash-box, the key of which was left in an open drawer.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Rustomjee Ruttonjeee, a Parsee doctor, living in Musjid Lane, reported to the police the loss of two silver watches and three silver chains with pendants attached, valued at Rs. 100, which were kept in an open cupboard in complainant's room.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6 Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Note on the Bandi Devuru Ceremony of Mutilation in a Sub-sect of the Vokalijaru Caste of the Mysore Province," by Mr. F. Fawcett, and "Miscellaneous Notes."

FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF THE BANDORA LIBRARY.—With a view to increase the funds of the Bandora Library and to lower the rates of monthly subscriptions, a Fancy Bazaar was held at Bandora on the 8th and was kept open till the 18th inst. The public appreciated the good work of the managing committee, inasmuch as the articles were sold off very rapidly. The Library was established about two years ago by the Bandora Literary and Social Club, whose present flourishing condition is very creditable to its founder.

GRATITUDE.—Walbia Lalla, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Constable Sandersoa, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, an umbrella, and a pair of boots, valued at Rs. 11-4, on the 1st instant, the property of Ameer Mea Ali Saheb, an embroiderer living at Nagpada. The accused, on the date in question, met the complainant near the Two Tanks in Duncan Road, and invited him to his house, where he served him with liquor, and prevailed upon him to remain for the night. On the following morning, at about 4 o'clock, the complainant, on awaking, found that all his clothes were missing, and that the accused had also disappeared. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused was arrested on Sunday last, when some of the articles were recovered from two persons to whom he had sold them. Pleading guilty to the charge, the culprit was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR AT POONA.—The *Indu Prakash* records an incident at Poona which it regards as discouraging to the proposal to introduce the system of honorary magistrates in Bombay. There have been two gentlemen working as honorary magistrates in that city, and both of them, the paper says, are by no means fitted for the post. And yet Government have kept them there, and the magisterial couple to the wonder and merriment of all reasonable men have gone on exercising their magisterial powers without possessing any of those qualifications which are essential for the proper discharge of such onerous duties as they have been entrusted with. One of these two men, a Mr. Joglekar, is reported to have rudely treated a counsel who appeared before him in a criminal case the other day. The Hon. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta—for that was the counsel we speak of—objected to certain questions as irrelevant which were put by the pleader for the other side, and Mr. Joglekar, instead of listening to Mr. Mehta's objection, directed him to sit down. Mr. Mehta pointed out to the Magistrate the impropriety of his conduct, and the Magistrate not listening to reason, but persisting in his hauteur, Mr. Mehta left the Court.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held at Simla on Thursday last, at which the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble Mr. Westland; the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott; the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie; and the Hon'ble Major-General Chesney.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to supplement certain provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 and of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1889. He said: The Councils of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have rencently passed Bills to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Presidency towns within their respective jurisdictions. They are Bills of great magnitude and importance, on containing 461 and the other 528 sections, and were adopted after very full discussion, not only in the Councils themselves, but in the press, and in the municipal bodies which they more immediately concern. As might be expected they have given rise to considerable diversity of opinion amongst the communities most directly affected by their provisions. With these matters of controversy the Bill which I ask leave to introduce has no concern. The questions raised were within the competence of the local legislatures to determine, and the Government of India has no reason to doubt that they exercised the discretion which they admittedly possess wisely and with a due regard to local interests and requirements. But there is another matter happily not in controversy, in regard to which it has been considered necessary to give effect to the proposals of these Bills by legislation in this Council. In both Bills it is proposed to confer jurisdiction in certain Municipal matters—claims to vote, objections to valuations or assessments, compensation for damage, and the like—upon appellate benches of Municipal authorities, Presidency and other magistrates, and Small Cause Courts, and to make the decisions of these tribunal final in certain classes of cases. It is obviously desirable that there should be a cheap and summary way of disposing of such questions; but the local Councils have no power to pass laws which affect the jurisdiction of the High Court as established by Act of Parliament, or which repeal or amend Acts passed by this Council subsequently to the year 1861. The provisions of the two Bills appear to be open to question on both these grounds. Following the precedent of Act XXII. of 1870, the Bill which I ask leave to introduce cures this defect by enacting that the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act shall, so far as they confer jurisdiction in these municipal matters on the tribunals I have mentioned, and as regards the decisions on these and other proceedings of these tribunals, be as valid as if they had been passed by this Council. Other sections define the jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay as a court of reference and appeal in such cases. I may add that the Bill is introduced with the concurrence of the local Governments concerned.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act 1882 be taken into consideration. He said: As I stated when introducing this Bill, it is merely subsidiary to recent legislation amending the Code of Civil Procedure, and is intended to make absolutely clear, first, what sections of the Code apply to Presidency and Provincial Small Cause Courts, respectively; and secondly, by what courts appeals in Insolvency matters under the Code are to be heard and determined.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was than passed.

The Council adjourned till Tuesday, 2nd October.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Municipal management at Surat for sometime past has been unsatisfactory in many respects. The system of local self-government isyet in its infancy, and probably for fear that Surat may not have to suffer like its sister municipali ties, Broach, Kaira, and others. Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, one of the Municipal Commissioners of more than fifteen years' standing, and chairman of the School Board Committee, and thirteen other Commissioners recently sent the following proposals to the chairman:—

1.—"That the Secretary, before the termination of his probation, be required to pass an examination, before a committee of examiners to be appointed by the Corporation, in the Municipal Law and Municipal Administration generally, after giving him due notice to prepare himself for the same."

2.—"That the Sanitary Superintendent, inspectors, and darogas in like manner be required to pass in portions of law, to be specified, relating to their respective duties."

In a special general meeting held for the disposal of this business, Mr. Kalabhai, in a long and impressive speech, complained of the grave irregularities of the Secretary and the consequent absence of some important proceedings from the minute-book, both of the general and of the committees, while the section required the entry of those proceedings, whether resolutions in a meeting or arrived at under circulation, in the minute-books. Mr. Kalabhai also drew attention to the magistrate's remarks in the case of the Superintendent of the Parekh School of Arts, and the evidence given by the Secretary. He then went to the third branch of the Municipal Administration, the Octroi Department, in which a great fraud was committed a few years ago. He said a set of rules were since prepared by him and sanctioned by the Corporation and published in a pamphlet form and supplied to every member of the department. Some of these rules defined the duties of the Secretary in that department, and he would like to know whether the Secretary had complied with these rules within the last six months, and if the Secretary did not, was it owing to his ignorance or indifference or disapproval. He also made a few remarks in connection with the business paper of the second meeting to be held for considering the requisition signed by eight Commissioners regarding the question of confirmation of Mr. Setna to the post of the Secretary. Mr. Kalabhai then divided his proposition in three parts, and laid it before the meeting. He was seconded by Rao Saheb Ishwardass Jugjiwandass. Khan Saheb Kaikhasru Modi made a few remarks, and said that the proposition was a fair one, and that the Corporation should pass it. Khan Bahadur Darashaw, First Class Magistrate, here interposed that Mr. Kalabhai had mentioned a lot of faults of the Secretary, but hundreds and thousands of faults were daily committed in the Collector's Office, and that he had on the previous day decided a case which was kept undisposed of by Rao Bahadur Oomedram for more than a year. He said that the Secretary had no powers at present, and the Secretary should therefore be first confirmed, and then asked to pass an examination. Khan Saheb Dadyseth in his speech said that it is very easy to examine but very difficult to be examined, and subjected to the resolution. Mr. Kalabhai then, at the desire of the President, put the proposition as a whole, and said that he admitted the charge of scrutinising the Secretary's work, and that the principls of administration was that a man on trial was tested by stricter and more rigid supervision than what he would be after he had underwent that trial.

Mr. Almond, at this stage, proposed an adjournment and the meeting was accordingly adjourned.

CHRISTIAN FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, BANDORA.

THE ceremony of blessing the boats and fishing implements provided by the above Association for the use of the destitute fishermen living in the village of Chimbai, at Bandora, took place on Sunday evening last, in the presence of a large gathering of people. His Grace Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, performed the ceremony, which took place at Chimbai. His Grace, accompanied by the Rev. J. Koensgen, S.J., Vicar of St. Peter's Church, and some other Fathers, arrived at the spot at 5 p.m. The party having taken their seats, Mr. Misquitta read the following address:—

Your Grace, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the ceremony for which you are invited we humbly crave permission to submit this short statement of the history of the "Chimbai Christian Fishermen's Association." The fishermen residing in the village of Chimbai, at Bandora, were for a considerable time past in a deplorable condition, having no funds whatever wherewith to carry on their trade, and it is a matter of general belief, and not incorrectly so, that they were during those hard times entirely dependent on charity for their livelihood. Considering the position of anxious concern in which they were placed, some of us met together, and resolved upon establishing an association for the purpose of gathering funds on behalf of our destitute brethren. It was in the early part of the current year that the Association saw the light of day under the patronage of the Rev. Father J. Koensgen, S. J., Vicar of St. Peter's Church, Bandora. To carry out the object of the Association which, we beg to remark, met with your Grace's full approval, a subscription list was opened, and, we are glad to say, it has met with such sympathy as could reasonably be expected from all classes of people residing in Bandora and elsewhere. The amount collected up to date, though insufficient, will, we are confident, go a great way in alleviating the miseries of the poor fishermen. We cannot help expressing our grateful recoguition of the success which has, till now, attended Father Koensgen's labours in connection with the Association. His zeal in collecting subscriptions for the worthy object stated above is deserving of all praise. We have no hesitation in saying that Father Koensgen has earned the lasting gratitude and respect of the people in Bandora, and particularly of the community of fishermen, who will always cherish his name with feelings of reverence and esteem. We should fail in our duty if we were to let this opportunity pass without expressing the deep sense of gratitude we owe Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., Assistant Secretary to Government, for the very valuable assistance he has accorded to the Association. His uniformly kind and courteous bearing towards the fishermen, the frankness of his disposition, and the deep and lively interest he has taken in their advancement since the establishment of the Association have greatly endeared him to them all. We feel much indebted also to Mr. M. A. D'Monte, who has been kind enough to advance a sum of money wherewith the fishermen were enabled to purchase some fishing implements, and to set to work at once. Our warmest thanks are also due to Mr. S. A. Gonsalves, for his kind and voluntary services. In conclusion, permit us to offer our most grateful thanks to your Grace for having so kindly taken the trouble to come all the way from Bombay to perform the ceremony of blessing the boats of the Association at much personal discomfort and inconvenience. We now request your Grace to do us the honour of blessing our boats and their concomitants.

His Grace, in reply, said that he was very happy to show by his presence the interest he took in the Association. He was very much satisfied, and they had to thank Almighty God that their efforts had met with success. Some fifty years ago, he said, the fishermen of Chimbai were not in a position to earn their livelihood and support their families, and were in utter miseries. They had now every reason to rejoice that their trade was so successfully launched. He sincerely hoped that the Chimbai fishermen would from that day work hard, trade honestly, and above all avoid drink. In conclusion, he thanked the fishermen of Danda, who had so generously come forward to assist their needy brethren. He hoped that somebody would, in the name of the Chimbai fishermen, tell the fishermen of Danda that their kindness, charity and spirit have been acknowledged, and greatly acknowledged.

His Grace then blessed the boats and fishing implements. The band of St. Peter's Church, which was in attendance, played some very good selections of music during the proceedings, which were brought to a close by a solemn *Te Deum*.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

Special Revival Mission—Conducted by Revd. J. H. Bateson, 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A CASE UNDER THE PARSEE SUCCESSION ACT.

BAI COOVERBAI *vs.* SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE TOTTEE.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, widow of Pestonjee Manockjee Tottee, moved for a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver and for restraining the defendant from assigning away, encumbering, or otherwise disposing of the property of the testator, her late husband. He died at Tamatave, in the island of Madagascar, in 1880, having made his last will in the French language on the 4th December 1879. The testator left behind him the plaintiff, his widow, and his only daughter, Dinbai, as his nearest kin, according to the Parsee Succession Act 21 of 1865. On the 26th June 1882, probate of the will was granted to two executors, named therein, by the Consular Court of her Majesty in Madagascar. The two executors or the surviving executor, Isac Dupay, had, previous to the 9th April 1885, got in at Tamatave the whole or greater part of the property and outstandings of the testator of the aggregate value of 3,229 dollars, equivalent to Rs. 6,440. The testator by his will, with the exception of a small immoveable property, situated at Tamatave, which he specially devised to a woman, named Calavarte, appointed his brother, the defendant, his *legataire universel*, and bequeathed to him all his property, moveable and immoveable, existing at Madagascar at the time of his death. On the 9th April 1825, the defendant having then learned that the surviving executor had got in property of the testator of the value of Rs. 6,440, and thinking it reasonable that a portion of the money should be given to the plaintiff, to whom he stood in a near relation, as he was both her brother-in-law and her first cousin. In consideration of the natural love and affection which he bore towards the plaintiff, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff expressed in writing and registered under the Indian Registration Act 1877, whereby he agreed that, on the receipt by him from Madagascar of the assets of the testator, he would pay her the sum of Rs. 3,000, and would retain the residue. Subsequently, the defendant absolutely repudiated his liability to pay the sum of Rs. 3,000 to plaintiff, and made false and unfounded allegations in support of such repudiation. The executor was willing to remit the assets in his hands belonging to the testator, but defendant declined to receive it, with the object of depriving plaintiff of his share. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

MOTIRAM BHAGOOBHOY AND ANOTHER *vs.* ARTHUR TRAVERS CRAWFORD.

THE suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,500 on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 13th January 1888. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; but there was no appearance on behalf of the defendant. On the date abovementioned, the defendant borrowed Rs. 5,000 from the plaintiffs, agreeing by his promissory note to repay the money by monthly instalments of Rs. 500 with interest at 36 per cent. Defendant paid the first three instalments and also Rs. 456 as interest on the principal due up to 11th April last. On the 19th and 23rd June last, defendant made a further payment of Rs. 1,000, and the suit was brought to recover the balance. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500, with interest at 36 per cent. and costs.

REPUDIATION OF BABY MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott commenced the hearing of the case of Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor against his wife, Meherbai. The prayer of the plaint was that the marriage ceremony between the plaintiff and the defendant, the daughter of Dadabhoy Merwanjee Oliajee, may be declared not to have created the *status* of husband and wife, that it may be declared that the plaintiff is not the husband of the defendant and the defendant is not the wife of the plaintiff; and that the pretended marriage is null and void. Plaintiff further prayed that the defendant may be restrained by order and injunction of the court from puting herself forward as the wife of the plaintiff, and from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in the magistrate's court or in any court as the wife of the plaintiff, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this: The plaint stated that the plaintiff was born on the 18th April 1861. The defendant was younger than the plaintiff. On the 23rd June 1868, a ceremony of marriage was performed by a Parsee priest between the plaintiff and the defendant while the plaintiff was only about seven years of age and the defendant was still younger. Defendant was then too young to be invested with the *kusti* (i. e., sacred thread) and *sudra* (i. e., sacred shirt); and these were only formally placed upon her for the purpose of the marriage ceremony, and were subsequently taken off her. The plaintiff's father, Nusserwanjee Bezonjee Dustoor, was living at the time of the marriage ceremony; but his consent was not given to the marriage either previous or subsequent thereto. At the time of the marriage, the plaintiff had no guardian other than his father. The plaintiff's uncle, Hormusji Bezonji Dastoor, purported to consent to the marriage; but the plaintiff submitted that such consent did not satisfy the requirements of Act 15 of 1865, section 3. The plaintiff had never lived with the defendant as his wife, and had never ratified, but had, on the contrary, always repudiated the marriage, both on her reaching the age of puberty and subsequent thereto. Plaintiff, before and on attaining his age of majority in this respect, protested against the marriage being deemed to be binding upon him. The plaintiff attained his majority within the meaning of Act 9 of 1875, section 2, on the 18th April 1882. Same of the facts stated above had only come to the knowledge of the plaintiff within the last few months. The defendant now pretended and alleged that she had been validly married to the plaintiff, and that he was her husband. She put herself forward as his wife and threatened to sue him for maintenance in the court of the Presidency Magistrate, as would appear from a letter, dated 26th November 1887, which the defendant had caused to be written to the plaintiff through her attorneys, Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee. These pretensions and allegations had been only recently put forward by the defendant, who was possessed of some property.

The defendant disputed the jurisdiction of the court to entertain this suit; and without prejudice to the question of jurisdiction, she said she was not aware of the date of the plaintiff's birth, and left him to prove it. A valid ceremony of marriage having been performed between her and the plaintiff, she submitted that she was his lawful wife. The plaintiff, when a baby, was adopted by his uncle, Hormusjee Bezonjee Dustoor, and from the time of such adoption down to the time of his marriage with the defendant and thereafter, the plaintiff lived with and was maintained by Hormusjee Bezonjee Dustoor. The care and custody of plaintiff, and the power of disposing of him in marriage was resigned by the plaintiff's natural father into the hands of Hormusjee. The guardianship of the plaintiff was entrusted to him, and such guardianship continued down to the time of the marriage and thereafter; and the defendant submitted that, under the circumstances, Hormusjee was the guardian of the plaintiff at the time of the marriage within the meaning of the Parsee Marriage Act. It was urged that by the customs and usages of the Parsees, an adoptive father was the guardian of the adopted son and had the power of disposing of him in marriage. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff's natural father, Nusserwanjee Bezonjee Dustoor, consented to the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant. He was present at the marriage ceremony and took an active part therein, and the ceremony was actually performed by his two brothers. The marriage had been recognised as valid by the plaintiff himself, by the members of both families, and by the Parsee community. The plaintiff only recently repudiated it as an invalid marriage. It had not been consummated, but the cause of it was not that the plaintiff repudiated the marriage. The plaintiff attained his majority when he attained the age of sixteen years. Defendant had always asserted that she was the lawful wife of the plaintiff. It was not true that she had any property.

His lordship remarked that this appeared to be a case for the Parsee Matrimonial Court.

Mr. Latham said it was not. The Parsee Matrimonial Court was instituted for granting divorce.

Mr. Vicajee raised the issues, the principal of which were:—Whether this court had jurisdiction to entertain this suit? Whether the consent of the plaintiff's father was not given either previous or subsequent to the marriage? Whether the plaintiff, on his reaching the age of puberty, and subsequently, repudiated the said marriage? Whether the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant was valid?

Mr. Latham said it would be seen that the case was of the utmost importance to the Parsee community, and it involved a point on which the members of the Bar were about equally divided in opinion. The case marked the lawlessness in which the Parsee community had lived up to the passing of the Divorce and Succession Act; but this Act had left the question of infant marriages exactly where it was. The learned counsel's contention was that, in order to create a valid marriage, a rational consent was required, which was wanting in this case. It was not to be denied that the practice of infant-marriages had been adopted by the Parsees from the Hindus; but originally there was no such custom among them. A rational consent was, however, required; and this view was confirmed by the form of the *ashirvad* pronounced at the performance of a marriage. The consent of the father or guardian was necessary in the case of a Parsee marrying under twenty-one years. In this case, the consent was given not by the natural father, but by the uncle of the plaintiff, who was his adoptive father. This man, Hormusjee, died penniless, and the plaintiff had not succeeded to the estate. Hormusjee frequently advised plaintiff to acknowledge defendant as his wife, but he always refused to do so. There would be no difficulty to prove the plaintiff's age at the time of the marriage, for the Parsees had adopted the Hindu custom of keeping horoscopes and there was one kept in this case. Hormusji, being a contractor and in better circumstances than plaintiff's natural father, desired very much to bring about the marriage. As the plaintiff grew up, he did not think the girl a fit companion. He was educated at the St. Xavier's College, and studied later on at the Poona Civil Engineering College. The plaintiff always refused to consummate the marriage; and the mere fact that it had not yet been consummated was the best proof of the plaintiff's refusal. In 1879 the plaintiff wrote an interesting letter to one Hormusjee Jehangir, expressing what a wreck his marriage would make of his life. Plaintiff persisted in his refusal, until his uncle died, leaving him nothing out of his estate, although by previous wills he had left him a large amount of property. The plaintiff eventually entered the service of the Municipality, in which he had continued ever since. The letters in the case from the earliest date pointed to the plaintiff's repugnance to the marriage. Mr. Latham read to the court the letter written in 1879 by the plaintiff to his uncle, remarking that it was a remarkable letter. It states, among other things, that the plaintiff, in trying to given some lessons to his intended wife, found her to be the greatest blockhead Nature could have created—(a laugh)—and that he thereupon came to the conclusion that she could never be a fit companion for him in life. Turning to the law of the case, Mr. Latham referred to section 3 of Act 15 of 1865, remarking that the ceremony of the *ashirvad* involved a rational consent, which was not given here. It was true that if a Parsee, under the age of twenty-one, married without the consent of his father, the marriage would be null and void. The man could not even sign his own marriage-register unless he had attained the age of twenty-one. As to the jurisdiction of the court, Mr. Latham said there could be no doubt that this was the proper court for the determination of the question raised. Except those disputes which were taken away by the Divorce Act, all disputes about marriage among Parsees were properly triable on the Original Side, as they were formerly triable in the Supreme Court. It could not be denied that the Legislature had left the law of infant-marriages just where it stood before; that is, they left an infant-marriage unenforceable at law. There were infant-marriages, but they had to be ratified by the children on their attaining age. Those marriages, as was the case in great families in England in former years, were not nullities; but they were voidable. It was quite clear what the English law was if the English law applied to this case. It had been held in many cases that, as regarded the Parsees, who had stood aloof from the Mahomedans and the Hindus, the English law applied, except where it was varied by express statute. The learned counsel cited several authorities in support of this argument.

The learned counsel, had not concluded his opening remarks, when the Court adjourned.

RAIN GAMBLING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Narotum Motiram and Hemraj Khimjee appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, to answer a charge of keeping a common gaming-house.

Mr. Frere, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution as Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Roughton, defended the accused.

Mr. Frere, in opening the case, said that the prosecution was brought under section 4 of Act 4 of 1887, the accused being the owner or occupier of a gaming-house, and owning or permitting the same to be kept for the purpose of gaming. And they were also charged under a sub-section for taking care or management of, and assisting in conducting the business of such gaming-house. A common gaming-house was defined under section 3 of the Act, which held that a house, room or place, in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gamiug are kept for use, or for the profit of the person who kept such house, room or place, was a common gaming-house. The prosecution say that the accused certainly one if not both were owners within the meaning of the Act, and conducted or assisted in the management of the business carried on at the place. The accused were the lessees of a large shed at Mombadevie, which was covered in and divided into thirty-one stalls. Narotum paid about Rs. 6,600 for the use of the shed in the rainy season, and they sub-let the stalls to various parties, and amongst others they kept a stall themselves. These stalls were used for the purpose of registering bets, the rents for them varied from Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 each. A commission was given by each stall-keeper and by each person who won a bet. At the back of the shed there was a rain gauge, not one of those on scientific principles. There was a sort of tank raised about 9ft. high, which was tinned or slated, and it sloped down towards a tin-pot which was sunk into the masonry. When it rains it falls into this masonry-work and washes into the pot, when the tin-pot overflows the bets are decided. The bets are made on whether the water will overflow the tin-pot within a certain time. Every three hours the tin-pot is cleared and the bets are made. The accused decide the bets, they examine the pot and declare whether sufficient rain has fallen or not to win or lose the bets. Hemraj went about with a big watch attached to a large gold chain, and he cleared the gauge, and started the betting during the next interval. Now the question was whether that gauge was an instrument of gaming. Mr. Frere submitted that it was an instrument by which gaming was facilitated, and that was what the Act contemplated. There was one element which was also required and necessary in gambling, and that was the element of chance. Gaming as applied to an instrument of gaming under the Act required no action on the part of the person using the instrument just as those who bet on a *roulette* table or at a Tommy Dod.

The Magistrate: Then you say a common gaming-house may be synonymous with a gaming-house.

Mr. Frere said that it did not. An instrument of gaming was synonymous with an instrument of betting; when it was used for the purpose of betting then it came within the meaning of the Act. He further said that it might be pleaded by the defence that human agency was not used in the business, therefore it could not be called gaming. But Mr. Frere maintained that it was not necessary that human agency should be used to work an instrument of gaming. It was admitted that a *roulette* table was generally an instrument of gaming, but supposing the table was worked by natural laws, such as air, water, &c., it was none the less a gaming table. As in the case before them the agency of natural laws made it none the less gaming. Mr. Frere then referred to several cases on the law of gambling, and then proceeded to call evidence.

Inspector Framjee was the first witness called, and gave evidence as to the general nature of the gambling. He stated that the betting was generally 10 to 1 that water would or would not flow from the pipe in the tank before a certain time. The odds varied from even to 100 to 1. The accused received a commission of from half-an-anna to an anna in the rupee from those who won bets. Many people frequented the saloon. He had seen at times from 500 to 700 natives there.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, Inspector Framjee said: The betting is done very openly. The shed is close to the Pydhowni Police Station. Witness admitted that gaming had been going or for the last ten or twelve years. He could not say if any of the police themselves attended and made a bet or two. The roof formed part of the instrument of gaming, but the posts upholding the roof would not necessarily form part of the instrument of gaming. The walls of the house did not.

Therefore every thing which facilitated betting did not form an instrument of gaming?

Witness: There are certain instruments which can be called instruments of gaming and certain which cannot.

Mr. Inverarity: I admit that general statement; but any rain gauge will tell if rain has fallen or not supposing I had a bet with you?

Witness: Yes, a recognized one.

Who told you the accused were the lessees of this place?—They told me themselves, and others.

Did you see them registering any bets?—No, but I saw others do so in their books and by their directions.

You learnt this from them?—Yes.

There is a clock there, is there not, from which the time is taken?—Yes.

Is that a instrument of gaming?—No.

But as a matter of fact it decides the bet? Has Sir Frank Souter ever visited this place?—Yes.

And were any steps taken against them?—No, I don't think so.

Have you ever read the speech of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill in introducing the Gambling Act?—Yes.

Used there not to be gambling in a certain part of the Marwaree Bazar?—Yes.

And were they not told to find some place in another street?—They were not told to find another place; but they were told not to obstruct the traffic in the street.

You call this a tin-pot in the tank, will you swear it is not a mere depression of the flooring of the tank?—I can't say, it seemed a receptacle to me.

In re-examination witness admitted that there was nothing to record the amount of rain in inches.

The Magistrate: Why were no steps taken before to stop rain-gambling under the old Act?

Witness: I can't assign any reason. I heard the late Commissioner made several representations to Government on the matter.

The Magistrate: What is there in the new Act to make illegal what has been considered legal before?

Witness: I know of no change.

What reason is there for this special prosecution now?

Witness: A further representation was made to Government, and I believe the Advocate-General's opinion was taken, and on his advice this prosecution was commenced.

The proprietor of the shed and other witnesses, stall-owners, were called, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

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A few cases of wine, such as claret, whisky, champagne, &c.

50 gross, cup, square, cassel, and holl brass hooks.

On account of the concerned—

12 cases ware wove roofing, substitute for glass.
1 case varnish for the above.
3 boxes taps and dies by Thomas Chatwin.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A bran new light Victoria.
A strong pony cart, with hood in good order.

MENESSE & CO..

Bombay, September 26, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS, WITHIN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1888, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops, and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings, and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bombay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road, and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4856 and 1857, and under Survey No. 9538, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanachoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Freese, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction rooms the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture plate-ware, neat crockery and glass-ware, handsome table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of F. JM. MCLEE, Esq. The same comprises dining, drawing pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble toptable and teapoys, drawingroom, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, dining room easy, rocking, bentwood chairs, cabinet and hatstand, sideboard, reclining sofas and chairs, iron bedstead with spring, mattress, cots, baba cot and cradle, Canterbury, chess teapoy, almira with mirror cloth press chest of drawer, &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong-built light dog-cart, newly done up built by a European firm very little used. A Stephens polo cart in first rate order, one handsome, gulf Arab polo pony, four cars old 13 by 2½, goes in harness, set of single harness, One d. b. pinfire cylinder gun, one breach loading snider carbine, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, Madras cane matting, books, &c., the property of Captain M. CORKERY.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussel and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of DR. D. N. HAY.

Full particulars will appear in to morrow's paper and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G.I.P. Railway station, opposite the Mosque, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture plate-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornamants, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On Monday, the 1st October, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished substantial blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture of the latest design, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hinks patent wind-proof table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornament, garden plants, &c, the property of Surgeon T. D. C. BARRY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Churney Road, near Grant Road, oppos te the Methodist Church.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Perozbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the upper-storied house with compound standing thereon, situate at east side of Churney Road, leading from Grant Road to Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Rahimtoola Sulliman, on the west by the said Churney Road, on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy and Cowasjee Pallonjee Chowna and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai, and on the south by the property of Mr. Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

B september, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

SILVER collapsed in London yesterday. Reuter's quotation of 42½d.—which, however, is called nominal—confirmed by private telegrams, showing a fall of ⅝d. per oz., and appearing to bear out the statement lately current in some quarters, that the recent rise in the price of the metal has been due to a speculative movement. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent., and the other denominations ⅜ per cent. lower at £68⅝ and £71¼, respectively. Consols were down ¼ at 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 104½. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 106; and Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at Francs 25·41½.

The Wheat Market is still called dull, and in London quotations we notice no change; but an advance of 2d. and 1d. per cental, respectively, had taken place in No. 1 and 2 spot Soft White in Liverpool. In Mincing Lane, both Linseed and Rapeseed continued firm, but rates were quite unchanged, all round.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, the sales having only reached the small figure of 6,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and the market for these was firm. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-16d. in Oct.-Nov. deliveries; of 3-64d. for Sept.-Oct., Nov.-Dec., and Jan.-Feb.; and of 1-32d. for Dec.-Jan. The Manchester Market was firm but with a small business doing.

The spot price in New York was 1-16d. higher at 10½ cents; and December Futures advanced 12 points, say to 9·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 25,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the previous two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	25,000	50,000	29,000
Two days' do.	44,000	84,000	50,000
Since 1st instant.....	219,000	498,000	283,000

Our local market for the staple has been steady to-day with only a moderate business passing on any line. Of ready stuff, for which exporters are now daily buyers to a small extent, about 1,000 bales have been taken, consisting of 500 bales of Khandeish, at Rs. 188; 300 bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 199-212; and the balance Bengals at Rs. 160-195; and Nuggur, at Rs. 200 per candy. In contracts, for the new crop less has been doing, but we hear of some "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals having been booked, for January delivery, at Rs. 171 and Rs. 182, respectively. There have been sellers of "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 231; and of Julgaum, at Rs. 200; and buyers of "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 201½, but no sellers within at least 8 annas of that rate.

WHEAT has been dull in tone to-day, and few transactions have taken place in any description. In spite of the absence of demand for export, however, dealers have not lowered their pretensions further, and we call prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS continue steady as to the tone of the market, and rates have not moved either for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*; but business is still upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	532 bales.
Wheat	25,430 cwts.
Linseed	12,682 "
Rapeseed	6,484 "
Gingelly	1,776 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool at 23s. per ton for Wheat, immediate shipment; and for Hull, October shipment, for seeds, at the same rate. For Continental Ports, December shipment, 21s. 6d. has been named. A steamer is reported to have been fixed, for November loading, under open charter, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in view of the fall in Bar Silver above chronicled, opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 4¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s 4 9-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 4 9-16d for 3 months' sight Credits, and Calcutta rates came the same as ours. Very little business transpired beyond some forward private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d. and 3 months' sight Francs, at 1·75; but the market afterwards steadied a little, ready Bank Demand and forward Telegraphic having been obtainable at 1s. 4 5-16d. without finding takers. Rather more Mercantile Bills have come out, and 1s. 4 17-32d. was done for a small amount, but could not be repeated. We hear that re-sales of Bank Demand Paper have been made at 1s. 4¾d. The market was fairly steady at the close, at the following quotations, waiting for the Silver quotation to-morrow:—

	Ready.	Forward. per Rs.
Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	1s. 4 5-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 4 7-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	1s. 4 9-16d. "
Francs do.	1·75½	1·74¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER went back this morning to yesterday's opening quotation of 100⅛ for cash, and the market has remained quiet but steady all day at that rate, with the coming account at 100 1-16 and the October settlement at par. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper is quoted at 105, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Coorla, and Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, and Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares. Bapty Flour shares are quoted Rs. 6 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	875
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	11 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000			6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. ss. Co oration ...	61,111	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 p.c.	135
		25			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,030
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.....	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	202 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		500	100	6 p.c.	101
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	4
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	0	150	Rs. 10	42
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	45	...	4
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	40,000	25	25		
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	347½
Maroks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	170
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co. ..	6,000	50	1,000	R. 9	345
Royal Flour Mills.....	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	93xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld....	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,310
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	135xd
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000			D	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CRUICKSHANK.—On the 18th September, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. W. Cruickshank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FENDALL.—LANE-RYAN—At Dalhousie, on the 15th September, by the Rev. Father Jerome, Captain Charles P. Fendall, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, Windlesham, Surrey, to Rose E., second daughter of the late Captain J. Lane-Ryan.

DEATHS.

CALTHROP.—At Honora, Palampur, on the 19th September 1888, Honor Cary, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon-Major C. W. Calthrop, M. D., 4th Bengal Cavalry.

MEIN.—On the 19th September, at Jubbulpore, Evelyn May, the beloved daughter of Captain A. L. Mein Royal Engineers, aged 1 month, 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

THE Annual Report of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, from which we published some extracts yesterday, offers, as usual, several points of interest to that portion of the public not directly concerned in Fire Insurance business. Undoubtedly insurance against the risk of fire is a matter which concerns every houseowner and possessor of moveable property in this populous city, as well as the mercantile and manufacturing communities; but it is one of those imported institutions not destined, perhaps, to advance in India with the rapid strides which have marked the progress of some other adjuncts of Western civilization; and we can hardly look forward to a time when every substantial citizen in Bombay will cover his goods and chattels against the risk of fire, as is the case at home. For one thing much of the moveable property of an Oriental householder takes the portable form of jewels and gold and silver ornaments, rather than that of costly pictures, furniture, and plate, beside which the religious feeling of a portion of the population is thought to be rather opposed than otherwise to any action which may seem to interfere with the decrees of fate. But in a city of the great and still growing commercial and industrial importance of Bombay there is a wide field for the development of Fire Insurance business apart from what may be called domestic risks; and that the harvest is worth reaping would seem to be evidenced by the presence of no fewer than fifty-two competing offices in the field as shown by the report before us, and this too in face of a tax upon the business which is described in the report as "unsound in principle, unjust in application, and unfair in incidence." But the new Municipal Act does away with this obnoxious impost; and probably the most agreeable bit of reading to the members of the Fire Insurance Offices Association in the present report is that portion which narrates the abolition of the tax as far as the Insurance offices are concerned, by the amendments removing the burden of supporting the Fire Brigade from their shoulders and transferring it to owners of property, which were made in the Municipal Bill on its second reading in the Legislative Council. Another important legislative change affecting Fire Insurance offices which the Association may lay claim to having helped to bring about is that embodied in the new Stamp Act, which provides for the opening and renewal of Fire Policies for periods shorter than a year at fair proportionate rates; and, pending the total abolition of this tax upon prudence, already given up by Government at home as opposed to the principles of political economy, we suppose that insurers must be thankful for the concession.

It appears that during the year ending on the 30th June, 69 fires occurred in the town and island of Bombay, which is one more than happened during the previous year, and 16 above the average of the preceding twenty-three years. The estimated value of property destroyed by fire, however, which is put down as over 4¾ lakhs of Rupees, is thus 1¾ lakhs less than the estimated loss during the previous year, though greater to about the same extent than the average for twenty-three years. The average loss per fire was a little over Rs. 7,000, or about Rs. 1,000 above the average of former years; but as usual, the loss in many cases amounted to small and even insignificant amounts, as the police make a report of every fire which occurs, however small, and damage so trifling as to be represented by two annas is included in the returns. The entire and partial destruction of two Cotton Mills by fire in two successive years has given prominence to the subject of increased protection from fire in those districts where most of the Cotton Mills, with their four-and-a-half crores worth of property, are located, and this matter has, at the instance of the Millowners' Association, engaged the special attention of the Association during the year under review. The nearest help afforded by the Fire Brigade to the Mills in the Tardeo district is the steam fire engine in the Duncan Road, while in the Parel district there is but a manual fire engine station, and strong representations were made to the Municipal Commissioner on this subject. Something is being done to meet the wants of these districts, and we see from the report that the new Fire Brigade station at Gamdevi, which is intended to serve the Tardeo district, is almost completed; that Government has been addressed as to the acquisition of land by the Municipality at the junction of Chinchpoogly and Parel Roads for a Fire Brigade station for the Parel district; and that steam fire engines for the two new stations had already been ordered out from home. Complaints of delay in obtaining a sufficient supply of water when a fire broke out at the Crawford Market last January caused the Association to ask for an explanation from the Municipal Commissioner, who stated that some delay was inevitable, owing to the Crawford Market district being served with Tulsi water, the supply of which was not constant, but it was hoped that in a few months' time water at a low pressure would always be available at fires, as in the case of the district supplied with Vehar water. Owing to the insufficient rainfall this monsoon, however, these anticipations have not been realized, and the water-supply available in case of fire remains in the same unsatisfactory state as it was at the beginning of the year. The fact that about 50 per cent. of the year's total of fires broke out, or were first discovered, between sunset and sunrise hardly agrees, we believe, with the experience of other large cities, in which fires are generally most numerous during the night season. The cause of the fire in 36 per cent. of the total was confessedly unknown: and in the remainder it is said to have been accidental. The fire at the Framji Petit Mill is stated in the Police returns to have been due to spontaneous combustion; but this must be merely a surmise, as we see from the Association's report that the enquiries set on foot by the offices interested in the claim which arose out of that fire failed to throw light upon the origin of the fire. Amongst the accidental causes of fires during the past year, the upsetting of kerosine lamps, the careless use of fire-places for cooking and *bidee* smoking, figure prominently, as usual. It is to be hoped that the owners of stables are not, like the proprietor of that on the Frere Bunder, often in the habit of keeping a *sigri* burning during the night to drive away mosquitoes, or, in some of the narrow lanes in the Fort where stables with grass and other accendible things abound, a fire might very easily break out which would entail much greater loss than the burning of some *cutcha* buildings and a couple of bullocks valued at four hundred rupees. The gross amount insured in the island of Bombay for the past year was rather over 11⅛ crores, and the net premium received was over 6½ lakhs. This shows an increase in the amount of property insured of 1⅜ crores compared with the preceding year, but a decrease of 19 lakhs as against 1885-86. The net premiums collected, however, were somewhat greater during the past year than in 1885-86, which strikes one as anomalous, as a considerable reduction is understood to have been latterly made in sales owing to the keen competition which exists in Fire Insurance business; but an explanation may be found in the circumstance that, day by day, the amount underwritten on Mills, which pay the heavier rates of premium, is becoming a larger proportion of the whole sum insured.

M. RENAN, in the series of studies of Israelitish History which he is contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives form to a novel theory concerning the early commercial history of Bombay and of Western India. It is all on account of Ophir, regarding the locality of which we know as much as of the ethnological history of the Picts or of the habits of the unicorn. But M. Renan "ignores" nothing, not even Ophir. In the same spirit of confidence in which he declares that the wisdom which Solomon prayed for was nothing better than the political dexterity by which men govern in the East, he assures his readers that when the King of Israel and King Hiram of Tyre sent their fleets from Esiongeber to fetch gold their destination was "Ophir, that is to say Western India, or Guzerat, or the Malabar Coast." This, we say, is confident, and it is characteristic. It brushes aside all theories that do not consist with it, just as in the first line of the book by which he is best known to the world M. Renan boldly substitutes Nazareth for Bethlehem, and makes no excuse for the liberties that he thus takes with record and tradition. We put in no claims to Ophir on the part of India, though if Guzerat were to be proved to be the land whose gold was good in King Solomon's days, some of us would become excited, and a limited liability company would be formed for the exploiting of the gold mines of Guzerat. If M. Renan had read his newspaper with any diligence he would have learnt that there was room for a hypothetical association of Ophir with quite another province of India, though whether Hyderabad is to become famous as the state wherein gold is to be found, or as the state in which it is not to be found, is a question that we must leave him to discuss with Mr. Watson and the gentleman whom Mr. Labouchere in his usual ill-uiformed way calls an obscure Bombay solicitor. But the newspapers are not the only high authorities whom M. Renan contemns. One might, if one chose, hurl at his audacious head a whole shelf-full of books in which Ophir is proved to have been anywhere but in Guzerat. Some writers have satisfied themselves that it was in Malacca. Others have put it in Eastern Africa, while a certain German savant has set forth learned reasons for believing that it was the country at the mouth of the Indus, a theory which must have been revealed to Sir Charles Napier when he expressed his unbounded faith in the unbounded prosperity of Sind in general and of Karachi in particular. M. Renan is in advance of all who have gone before him in discoursing about Ophir. The joint fleet of the Kings of Tyre and Israel, he writes, set sail from Esiongeber once every three years, and it was always at the time of the monsoon. "Everybody knows," he continues "that at this time of the year navigation is easy; you have to set your sails once for all, and abandon yourself to the wind, and you are carried, while you sleep, to the point to which you wish to go. If, from Bombay or Goa, the fleets had returned direct to Esiongeber, it would have been an affair of only a few months. The fact that the voyage lasted three years proves that the fleet sailed round the coasts of India, perhaps those of Indo-China. Everything that is brought from those distant countries, however, would be deemed to have come from Ophir." Bombay and Goa will learn with grateful wonder that their antiquity dates back to the days of Hiram and Solomon, as they will learn with astonishment that an Edomitish dhow could pass from the "Strait of Aden" to the Coast of India between sunset and sunrise. But we must do M. Renan the justice of recognizing that he speaks cautiously of the commercial institutions of Bombay in those days. It is possible, he says, that the parts of India visited by the Semitic fleet were not more highly organized than was America at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards. "Possibly," he says, "gold and other products were violently taken from the natives." From which we infer that concessions of mining rights were not known in India in King Solomon's time, and that there was no need for them.

IT seems an odd method of rebuking the Native Press for propagating slander and sedition to charge the Government—which is affirmed to be seditiously slandered—with being a "foolish and cruel" Government and then go on to charge it with having given a wide publicity to a gross libel upon one of its own officers. The said Government is further charged with failure to do its obvious duty: the Government is indeed so vile that "we have no vain hope that the duty will be performed." If this be a vindication of the British raj against the promiscuous deprecation of native revilers, all that can be said is that the remedy is as noxious as the disease. This vituperation has reference to the step taken by Government to bring to proof a certain native paper which affirmed that bribery and corruption are so common amongst European officials in India, that the editor had himself seen one of the Kathiawar Chiefs place a bag containing twenty thousand rupees in the carriage of a Political Agent. The Government called upon the editor to furnish the names of the Chief and the Political Agent. Names were given—that of a Chief who was dead, and that of a Political Officer who had retired and was living in England. The editor stated that he had not himself seen the transaction, but that he had been told of it by two persons whose names he did not know. This version of the matter was supplemented by the declaration that there had been no intention whatever to assert that the money was given as a bribe. This statement impudently false, was an aggravation of the offence. A prosecution for libel could not be instituted, seeing that the Chief whose name was given was dead, and that the Political Officer aspersed was in England, and it would have been absurd to bring him out to India to vindicate by legal proceedings his character from an imputation so obviously false and malicious. The Government contented itself with placing the facts on record in a Resolution which was published. The name of the paper was given; it was not that of a Kathiawar paper as the critic supposes, but a paper printed in Bombay. The indignation which is wasted on the Bombay Government for bringing the libeller to confess his bad faith and then publishing his confession would have been more appropriately bestowed on the libeller of the dead and the absent.

FOR some days to come a final decision as to the starting of the Mission to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT SUAKIN.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN AID.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Latest advices from Suakin state that deserters who have come in report the rebels to be upwards of two thousand strong.

The enemy kept up a cannonade yesterday evening, and their shells fell within the lines of the garrison, but did not explode.

The British gunboat Gannet and the Forts replied to the enemy's fire and succeeded in silencing their guns.

A *reconnaissance* made by Friendlies in the morning showed that the enemy had advanced, and a deadly fire was then opened on them by the Gannet and the Forts, which drove their cavalry into the bush and silenced the fire from their entrenchments.

A French and an Italian man-of-war have arrived at Suakin to assist the garrison.

The attack by the rebels on the town is expected to be made on Friday.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPRISONED MEMBERS.

LATER.

Mr. Alexander Blaine, M. P. for South Armagh, who was imprisoned under the Crimes Act, has been released from prison owing to ill-health.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 24.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is at present with the Archduke Rudolph on a chamois hunting expedition.

His Royal Highness afterwards proceeds to Bucharest on a visit to King Charles of Roumania.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 24.

Prince Bismarck has announced that he regards the late Emperor Frederick's diary as apocryphal. This is construed as a denial of the facts therein recorded rather than a statement that the diary is a fabrication.

FIGHTING AT SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

A telegram received here about the fight at Sikkim states that 400 of the enemy were killed on our side, 8 Pioneers were wounded, and one Goorkha killed. Major Bromhead lost one hand.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

The Simla Rifle Meeting closed to-day, and in the afternoon Lady Roberts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at Annandale. The Viceroy and a large company of ladies and gentlemen were present.

In a short address the Commander-in-Chief referred to the increased number of competitors this year and to the improvement taken place in the shooting since these meetings commenced. The superiority in shooting depended on the marksmanship, fire, discipline, and good weapons. The providing of arms rested with the Government, and they might be sure they would have the best that could be manufactured, and it was for them to make the best use of them.

Lady Roberts then gave away the prizes.

The following are the first teams in the Interstation Match :—2nd Highland Light Infantry, Peshawar, 941 ; 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Wellington, 939 ; 17th Lancers, Lucknow, 935 ; 7th Dragoon Guards, Umballa, 921 ; 2nd Cheshire Regiment, Shwebo, 921 ; 2nd Dragoon Guards, Sialkote, 910 ; Royal Warwickshire, Jubbulpore, 899 ; 8th Hussars, Meerut, 896 ; Devonshire Regiment, Nowgong, 893 ; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, Quetta, 891 ; Calcutta Volunteers, 891 ; 2nd King's Liverpool Regiment, Fyzabad, 882.

KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

News from Kabul, says the *Pioneer*, shows a greater state of confidence during the last few days there. The Bamian and Khinjan columns were expected to combine at Haibak on the 20th. The disposition of Ishak's forces was not known.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

There will be an investiture of members of the Star of India and the Indian Empire before the Viceroy leaves Simla, but the date is not yet fixed. The Raja of Nahun will probably be invested with the G.C.S.I. and Sir James Lyall with the K.C.S.I. The K.C.I.E.'s are Sir Guilford Molesworth, Sir Frederick Hogg, the Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan and Atar Singh of Bhadur. Messrs. Westland and MacDonnell will receive their C.S.I.'s and Mr. Irwin the C.I.E.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A memorandum on the National Association has been written by Lady Dufferin, summarising all that has been done up to date during the three years of the Association's existence and the lines laid down for its future progress. The paper is more than a mere report, containing, as it does, a free expression of her Excellency's personal views upon many points outside the actual programme of the movement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and s. s. Ballaarat for Colombo and Australia at the same hour to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Masillia arrived here on the morning of the 22nd.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The Messageries Maritimes steamers left here as follows :—The Caledonia for Marseilles, on Friday, 21st instant. The Rio Grande, for Zanzibar, and Mauritius, on 24th instant. The Labourdonnais, for Kurrachee and Bombay, on the 24th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 25.

Mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sheets firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm with small business doing.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	71⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43½ N.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable is still interrupted. Section Elephant Point Penang right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 24.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	82·7

RIOTING AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 21.

News has been received here that serious riots took place in several places on the ninth day of Mohurrum between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The feast of *Anant Chatardashi* having fallen on the same date, when the image of the god Gunputi had to be carried in procession through the streets, the authorities took every precaution to prevent a clashing of the factions by arranging separate routes for their respective processions. But notwithstanding all this, a *fracas* occurred between the Mussalmans and Hindus, both at Murtizapur and Sindurjana, in the Morsi Taluka of the Amraoti District. Particulars of the fight at the former place are not yet to hand, but, from details to hand of the affair at Sindurjana, it appears that the Mahomedans mustered in force, and attempted to arrest the progress of the Hindu procession, which resulted in the affray. In the *melee* a Mahomedan was killed and several others injured more or less. Mr. Eduljee Bomonjee, Assistant Commissioner, has been deputed to make the necessary enquiries.

A far more serious affray took place at the city of Ellichpur, in which stones and sticks were freely used, resulting in many broken heads. Captain Morris, the Deputy Commissioner, was also on the spot, and was hurt by a stone on the face, but fortunately not severely. The disturbance was only quelled on the arrival of the Military. The Hyderabad Contingent Infantry stationed there on command had to be called out by Captain Morris for the purpose. More than two dozen of the ringleaders have been arrested, and further arrests are being effected daily. It is hoped examples will be made of these miscreants by justice being meted out to them in full measure. So great is the tension just now between the factions that the Marwarrees and Bunniahs of the place have resorted to the device of boycotting the Mahomedans by refusing to sell any thing to them.

The authorities at Quetta having requisitioned Colonel Szczepanski, the Commissioner, for the services of a qualified and experienced Treasury Officer on Rs. 500 a month, Messrs. McGill, Price, and King were asked, but the two former declined, and Mr. King, at present Treasury Officer of this District, has signified his willingness to proceed to Quetta, if given the proffered salary.

The Government Treasury will be handed over to the Branch of the Bank of Bombay here on the 1st October next, the establishment in connection therewith having been abolished, save two clerks on low salaries for stamps. The terms of the transfer have not yet transpired.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Sept. 25.—The barometer has fallen in Eastern India, and has risen in Western and North-Western India. Changes are small, except in the Indus Valley, where the barometer has risen briskly. Pressure is becoming more uniform. The range of pressure to-day is sixth of an inch. Light variable winds or calms prevail over the greater part of the country. Temperature is decreasing in Upper India and increasing in other districts, and a rapid decrease of humidity at hill stations in Upper India. Fine clear weather prevails in the greater part of the country. Some showers fell yesterday in Burma and Southern India. Belgaum and Moulmein report the amount as slightly exceeding one inch.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 24th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	61	21	Baroda	18	84
Panjoo	51	64	Mehmadabad	17	55
Vaiturna	81	68	Ahmedabad	11	71
Palghur	58	54	Viramgam	12	20
Gholwad	66	19	Wadhwan	9	5
Daman	73	94	Dabhoe	21	52
Bulsar	51	42	Sevalia	20	85
Mausari	42	95	Godhra	22	39
Surat	29	11	Kharaghoda	9	41
Broach	20	26	Kim	21	5

THE correspondent of a German paper, the *Henneberger Zeitung*, tells us how the four sons of the German Emperor, who are spending the summer at Oberhof, in Thuringia, amuse themselves. "At the spot where the young Princes play," he says, "a redoubt with two small guns on it has been built, while a hundred yards away is a bivouac. I had scarcely taken my seat in the park when I saw the four Princes come up. One of them was beating the drum, while two of the others were marching in step, very erect, and with their guns over their shoulders. They were accompanied by one mounted and two dismounted gendarmes, who were playing with them. The ladies of honour halted about half a mile off with the fourth and youngest boy, who was not in uniform, though he wore a small cuirassier's cap. Concealed behind a hedge, I watched the Princes storm the redoubt, go through their drill under the supervision of the gendarmes, who showed them how to handle their arms and to manœuvre according to regulation. The Crown Prince, who is six years old, seems to take great interest in military matters." The same correspondent also witnessed a battalion of infantry march past the castle later in the day, when "the Crown Prince called out to his brothers as soon as the head of the column was abreast of them, 'Present arms!' and the little soldiers executed the movement so correctly that the whole battalion was moved to admiration. The four Princes remained with arms fixed during the defile of the battalion, which never marched past so well as it did on the Oberhof road before the little Princes of our reigning house."

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BROACH.

DR. POLLEN addressed an influential meeting of the principal inhabitants of Broach, on Saturday evening, in the Town Hall, on the subject of the condition and interests of the town. He began by explaining that he did not wish to speak as Collector or District Magistrate, and that he could not speak as Municipal president, for that office was in abeyance ; and the Municipality just now was, unhappily, a headless institution. He simply spoke as a stranger-friend, a new-comer, who could, perhaps, see, hear, and smell more clearly than older presidents, whose eyes, ears, and noses had grown accustomed to the sights, sounds, and odorous surroundings of the place.

PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF THE CITY.

He said he had been agreeably surprised to find Broach such a pleasantly placed city. He thought there could be few more picturesque cities in India—and roaming round the ancient battlements, and gazing at the splendid views of the Rajpipla Hills, or on the moonlit waters of the Nerbudda, he had let his imagination carry him away as he dipped into the past and the future, and pictured to himself what Broach must have been, and might, perhaps, be made once again.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

But the sanitary condition of the town just now was, he regretted to say, anything but satisfactory, and the positive neglect of the most ordinary sanitary precautions was everywhere painfully apparent. On all sides he found "matter out of place" ; there seemed to be a complete want of system in the scavenging arrangements ; and a very lax supervision over the sweeping departments. An impression prevailed at Simla that in sanitary arrangements in towns and villages Bombay was far ahead of other parts of the Empire, and the supposed success of the Bombay systems had a good deal to do with the recent long resolution on sanitation issued by the Supreme Government. As a Bombay man, of course, it was no part of his duty to divert praise directed to his Presidency ; and he had consequently preserved discreet silence and taken the praise, but he was now anxious to make that praise deserved, and he hoped the good people of Broach would help him. The Municipality by itself could do little or nothing, unless every householder, whether ratepayer or not, aided and assisted in sanitary arrangements. The townspeople must fellow-work with the Municipality ; and the Municipality should consult the wishes and well-being of even the poorest inhabitants. He hated to see people worried and harried for nothing. Sanitation was really no new thing in India, and the forefathers of the people of Broach understood the sanitary essentials of the city as well as the most scientific exponents of modern sanitation ! Dry earth and the sun were excellent scavengers, and they had lost none of their ancient power. The removal "of matter out of place" used formerly to be effected by the people themselves, but since the introduction of the Municipal system, this duty, along with many other impossible tasks, had been assigned to an almost bankrupt Municipality ! What was really wanted was that the people should work with the Municipality. That body alone could not do every thing.

WANT OF A GOOD SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER.

Perhaps the most striking want of Broach was a good supply of water. It was true the sacred Nerbudda flowed past the walls, a very ancient and bountiful stream, but at seasons its waters became very brackish, and could only be used for purposes of ablution. The old wells which formerly supplied the city, had become tainted or exhausted, and no longer afforded a sufficient or suitable water-supply. What was to be done ? There was nothing for it, Dr. Pollen thought, but for the Corporation to make up its mind to borrow the money, and he hoped the ratepayers would seriously consider the subject, and support any action the Municipality might take in the matter. The big towns in Sind had all to borrow money for their water-supply, and it was only fair that posterity should help to pay for the positive blessings they were destined to enjoy.

EXTENSION OF ROADS AND GARDENS.

Dr. Pollen noted that there was no such thing as a circular road or drive in Broach or any public promenade for the townspeople. Now he did not mean to propose a road for the *Saheb log*. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there were very few Europeans in Broach ; and their wants seemed to have been very fairly provided for. But he thought there ought to be a ride or drive for the people of Broach, say along the battlements overlooking the river. Such a road could be made at little expense, and there was no reason why the sides of such a road should not be planted with trees and flowers, and made to resemble a well-kept garden. This might be considered a work of luxury and not exactly one to be undertaken by an impoverished Municipality. So he would propose that this "Boulevard Road" should be built by private subscriptions, and although his interest in Broach was but a fleeting one he would be prepared to contribute his mite to the commencement of the work, for he was one of those who believed that "well begun was half done."

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Dr. Pollen then passed on to speak of the necessity for a lady doctor in Broach. He said that while at Simla he had had the honour of conversing with her Excellency Lady Dufferin on the future prospects and spread of the medical aid to women movement. He said that all India must recognise the unselfish self-devotion with which her Excellency had excelled herself in this noble cause ; and he could not but regret that so little had apparently been done in Broach. Hyderabad (Sind) had already a lady doctor of its own, and Shikarpoor was about to follow suit, so why should Broach be behind hand ? Where there was a will, means could be found ; and amongst the wealthy and intelligent of the ancient city of Broach, he felt certain both the will and the way were close at hand. Direction was all that was needed !

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Alluding to the fact that some of the most painful "quarter hours" he had had since he came to Broach had been spent in assuring intelligent and aspiring and fairly well educated young candidates that there was not the slightest chance of their even obtaining Government employment, Dr. Pollen dwelt on the local demand for skilled labour. He pointed out that the local market was supplied from Bombay. This ought not to be. He had talked to Mr. MacDonnell, the Home Secretary, on the subject of technical education, and had learned that in the view of the Government of India the one antecedent condition essential to the establishment and success of technical schools was that there should be a local demand for the supply of the skilled labour to be turned out. This condition existed in a marked degree in Broach, and Dr. Pollen thought no time should be lost in establishing a Branch Technical School in Broach, in connection with one or two of the city schools, and one of the local mills ! He would not call it a "Technical Institution," for there was nothing so disastrous as giving a small thing a big name. But something should be done at once. There was no hope of Government employment for the rising school-boy of Broach, because Mr. Mackenzie's carefully kept candidate lists were full to overflowing, and Dr. Pollen assured his hearers that there was as little prospect of any new candidate getting into Government service as there was of his (Dr. Pollen's) getting a permanent collectorate. He was now, he said, a civilian of seventeen years standing, and he would probably have to serve seventeen years more before he could get a collectorate in the ordinary course. He thought it only fair to give to the rising generation this warning as to their future prospects. A warning he wished he had received himself. Government service was chock-and-block-full. Dr. Pollen concluded his address by expressing a hope that these three things—the improvement of their city, the provision of a lady doctor, and the establishment of a Branch Technical School would commend themselves to the favourable acceptance of the good people of Broach, and that funds would be full coming for these three objects. At the conclusion of the address *pan-soparee* was distributed, and after a vote of thanks to Dr. Pollen the meeting dispersed.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE weather was again propitious and the races were carried out, without any mishap, in the presence of a very large gathering. The Duke arrived just in time to witness the "Pony Cup." Neither the Governor nor Lady Reay were present.

FIRST RACE.—The Morvi Purse—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. Sir Waghji, K.C.S.I., the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 250 from the Fund. For all two and three-year-old Bombay Presidency country breds, two-year-old to carry 7st. 10lbs. ; three-year-old to carry 9 stone. Distance ½ mile. Entrance 1st May, 2 G. M., 1st July 4, 1st September 8. With a starting sweep of 4 G. M., second horse to save his stake. Winners once 4 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; thrice 10 lbs. extra ; produce of English or Australian sire 7 lbs. extra ; of English or Australian dam 7 lbs. extra ; when both sire and dam are English or Australian 14 lbs. extra. Horses purchased from the *bona-fide* breeder at the Ahmedabad show of 1888 allowed 7 lbs. ; 8 horses in *bona fide* different interests to a start, or the Rs. 250 added from the fund will be withheld.

Mr. Melton's Maris, 9st. 4lb., W. Greenhalgh..... 1
Mr. Melton's Detective, 9st 7lb., Robinson..... 2
Dr. Bull's Bulrush, 9st. 7lb., Vinall..... 3
Mr. N.'s Beauty, 9st. 11lb., Mahomed 0

Won by half a length or three-quarter length. Time—54 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs landed after the 1st September, 1887. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. ; previous winners once 4 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; oftener 10 lbs. ; extra. Entrance 2 G. M. to close and name the day before the race. Distance six furlongs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's Cossack, 8st. 11lb., T. Kendall..... 1
Mr. Framji Dorabji's Furreed, 9st., W. Greenhalgh.. 2
Mr. S. A. W's Sohiel, 8st. 4lb., D. Greenhalgh..... 3
Mr. Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahadoor, 8st. 11lb., Mahomed..... 0
Mr. Cotgrave's Mania, 8st. 11l., Vinall..... 0
Aga Z. Shah's Sir Frank, 8st. 11lb., Mr. Locke 0
Mr. Jasim bin Feed's Bengal, 8st. 11lb., Wool..... 0
Col. Hickman's Chrome Yellow, 8st. 7lb., Bowen..... 0
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Reward, 8st. 4lb., Oomer... 0
Mr. Locke's Idea, 7st. 10lb., Native..... 0

Won by three lengths and a half. Time—1 minute 25 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—"The Champagne Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money or cup of that value once 5 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; oftener 10 lbs. extra ; Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ; of the day 14 lbs. ; Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 ; 1st September 8. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Framji Dorabji's Grand Duke, 8st., W. Greenhalgh 1
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Diamond, 8st. 7lb., Wool... 2
Mr. Farmer's Viceroy, 9st., Mr. Locke..... 3
Mr. Bowen's Morris, 8st. 7lb., Owner..... 0
Mr. Ranjeet's Eclipse, 9st., Killick..... 0
Mr. Farmer's Princess, 9st. 13lb., Vinall..... 0
Hyderabad Confederacy's Silvername, 9st. 10lb., T. Kendall..... 0
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Prosperity, 8st., D. Greenhalgh. 0
Mr. C. N. C.'s Revenge, 8st., J. Robinson..... 0
Mr. Farmer's Mint Master, 7st. 9lb., Ramchurran.... 0
Mr. C. Ratanjee's Sweet, 6st. 7lb., Pillajee..... 0

Viceroy refused to join the horses and got away last. Won by two lengths and a half. Time—1 min. 53⅘ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A Handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. The Handicap to be published on or before the day before the race. Top weight not to exceed 11 st. Distance R. C., and a distance entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 6, 1st September 10. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M., for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the cup and 60 per cent. of the Stakes ; the second horse 30 per cent. of the Stakes ; the third horse 10 per cent. of the Stakes. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

H. H. the Chief of Mudhole's Dictator, 9st. 4lb., J. Robinson..... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Samnite, 9st. 7lb., W. Greenhalgh..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Sunshine, 9st. 2lb., T. Keudall 3
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Turn of Luck, 8st. 12lb., D. Greenhalgh 0
Mr. Norman's Interpreter, 8st. 9lb., Vinall..... 0
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Scimitar, 8st. 5lb., Bowen..... 0
Mr. D. Suntook's Saracen, 8st., Brewty, Jnr..... 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Melbourne, 8st., C. B. Mahomed... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's Euryalus, 7st. 10lb., Wool..... 0
H. H. the Aga's Burnett, 7st. 7lb., Oomer..... 0
Mr. S. A. W's Tory, 7st., Lutchman..... 0
Mr. N.'s Kismet, 7st., Ramchurran..... 0
Mr. Farmer's Napier, 6st., Pillaji..... 0

Sunshine, Tory, Napier and Burnett led to the three-quarter post where Dictator and Sunshine came up ; the whole then took close order, Samnite going on second from Dictator with Sunshine third. Dictator finally won by a clear length with two lengths between the second and third. Time last mile and half—2 minutes 52 seconds.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. A Handicap for all horses qualified for the Criterion or Welter. Entrance 4 G. M., half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance 1 mile G. R. See rule 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. Locke's Lonsdale, 9st. 4lb., Owner..... 1
Mr. Percival's Mehjidie, 9st. 10lb., T. Kendall..... 2
Capt. Payne's Warrior, 10st. 13lb., Owner..... 3
Mr. M. C. M.'s Ringleader, 11st. 7lb., Capt. Hanwell... 0
Mr. Dale's Firefly, 10st. 5lb., Robinson..... 0
Major Beaver's Fortune, 10st. 5lb., Mr. Cotgrave..... 0
Mr. Carew's Sultan, 10lb., Mr. Crawley..... 0

Won by a head, two lengths between second and third. Time—15 min. 45 secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Welcome Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all horses, weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners once 4lbs. twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Horses landed within 3 months of the meeting allowed 4lbs. 1¼ mile. Entrance 16th July Rs. 50. Entrance 15th August Rs. 100. With a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interests to start or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start Rs. 250 only will be given.

Capt. Beddy's Bolero, 9st. 10lb., Vinall..... 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Victoria, 8st. 4lb., W. Smith..... 2
Mr. Ranjeet's Campanile, 9st. 10lb., Mr. E. M. Owen. 0

Run in the dark. Bolero won by half a length from Victoria.

THE ORDINARIES.

The following are the results of the ordinaries which were drawn at the Grand Stand on Monday evening.—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Value of tickets Rs. 1,000

Tory, 6st. 7lb., Lutchma	90
Dictator, 9st. 4lb., J. Robinson	200
Napier, 6st., Pillaji	10
Euryalus, 7st. 10lb., Wool	40
Samnite, 9st. 7lb., W. Greenhalgh	130
Sunshine, 9st. 2lb., T. Kendal	
Turn of Luck, 8st. 12lb., D. Greenhalgh.	50
Scimitar, 8st. 5lb., Bowen	110
Burnett, 7st. 7lb., Oomer	70
Kismet, 7st., Ramchurran	20
Saracen, 1st., Brewty, Jn	30
Melbourne, 8st., C. B. Mahomed	30
Interpreter, 8st. 9lb., Vinall	230

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

Value of tickets Rs. 500.

Sohiel, 8st. 4lb., D. Greenhalgh	130
Cossack, 8st. 11lb., T. Kendall	100
Mania, 8st. 11lb., Vinall	30
Chrome Yellow, 8st. 7lb., Bowen	10
Idea, 7st. 10lb., Native	50
Sir Frank, 8st. 11lb., Mr. Locke	20
Bahadoor, 8st. 11lb., Mahomed	50
Reward, 8st. 4lb., Oomer	20
Furreed, 9st., W. Greenhalgh	20
Bengal, 8st. 11lb., Wool	100

THE PONY CUP.

Value Rs. 1,000

Suspense, 10st., Mr. Woolmer	10
Happy Lad, 8st. 2lb., Wool	40
Blitz, 9st. 13lb., Vinall	290
Mirror, 9st. 9lb., T. Kendall	140
Steward, 9st. 2lb., Mr. Locke	60
Boneen, 8st. 13lb., Weatherall	60
Juvenal, 8st. 11lb., Robinson	10
Discount, 8st. 5lb., Bowen	50
Sivajee, 8st. 3lb., W. Greenhalgh	40
Heera, 8st. 2lb., David	0

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Value of tickets Rs. 1,000

Morris, 8st. 7lb., Bowen	70
Eclipse, 9st., Killick	80
Grand Duke, 8st., W. Greenhalgh	10
Belvermene, 9st. 10lb., T. Kendall	60
Princess, 9st. 1lb., Vinall	15
Viceroy, 9st., Mr. Locke	15
Mintmaster, 7st. 9lb., Ramchurran	16
Sweet, 6st. 7lb., Pillaji	10
Diamond, 8st. 7lb., Wool	10
Prosperity, 8st., D. Greenhalgh	20
Revenge, 8st., G. Robinson	120

CORINTHIAN HANDICAP.

Value of tickets Rs. 500.

Fortune, 10st. 5lb., Mr. Cotgrave	50
Warrior, 10st. 13lb., Capt. Payne	100
Lonsdale, 9st. 4lb., Mr. Locke	60
Ringleader, 11st., 7lb., Capt. Hanwell	80
Mehjidie, 9st. 10lb., T. Kendall	150
Firefly, 10st. 5lb., Robinson	30
Sultan, 10st. 4lb., Mr. Crawley	30

THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My letter on the "Government of Goa," which was published in the *Anglo-Lusitano* and extracted by you, has called forth criticisms from two of your correspondents, one of whom in attempting to defend the Governor-General has actually done more to damage his name. The fact that a paper has been started "to expose his Excellency's misrule" is, in my opinion, in itself sufficient to prove that his Government has lost touch of public opinion. It is not "a faction," but the whole Goan Press, with the exception of one solitary journal, that is against the Governor. Only the other day a complaint was sent to his Excellency against the misdeeds and scandalous behaviour of a high official, and a specific charge was framed against him. The complaint was supported by documentary evidence, but the Governor did not think it worth while to make enquiries, and ordered the papers to be filed ! Where is justice here ?

The other correspondent, who signs himself "A Bombayite," commenting on the Goan Press, has tried to make capital out of the situation by grossly calumniating the Goan community, and I hope you will allow me to meet the charge so wantonly levelled against a community to which I have the honor to belong.

The few lines he has written contain more nonsense than sense. It is easy to read between the lines, and I see his only aim in writing to you is to abuse the Goan community ; for he begins by defending the Goan Governor, and ends by abusing the Goans. Evidently "A Bombayite" is chagrined to see the East Indian abuse, which is administered to the Goans week after week in the columns of the *Indian Patriot*, not taken notice of. The Goans can well afford to disregard such abuse. "A Bombayite taxes the Goans with ingratitude to the British Government, but I would ask him to point out wherein lies this ingratitude. Certainly, my letter in the *Anglo-Lusitano* above referred to does not prove it, on the contrary, it strongly savours of gratitude to the British since it "hails," as you put it, "annexation of Goa to the British Empire."

Your correspondent speaks of a "Goanese" journal published in this city. I am not aware of any such paper ; the only organ the Goan community possess in this city to represent its interests is the *Anglo-Lusitano*, a paper which has up to now stoutly advocated reforms in Goa on the lines of British rule in India, and which has done much to remove the prejudice which some of my more conservative countrymen in Goa had for British administration. The paper taught them to look with respect and admiration upon the British administration of India and upon British justice. The Goans have ever been grateful to the British Government, and they will ever remain so.

Sept. 23. A GOAN.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of the new Municipal Act, the aspirants to seats in the Corporation—present and prospective members included—are equally in the field, and keen canvassing is in progress in all parts of the city. Not only the candidates themselves, but their friends and paid agents are actively engaged in the work of securing votes for them ; and one of the vernacular papers asserts that a future Corporator has promised the sum of one thousand rupees as a reward to his agent if he be successful in his candidature for a seat in the local board. Fresh blood is good in the Corporation or elsewhere ; but there may be too much of a good thing. Amongst the new candidates, there are two or three young gentlemen, who are scarcely twenty-five years old, that being the lowest limit of age for a member. They can hardly possess that mature experience and knowledge of the world, which are requisite qualifications for the civic honours. A novel device has been resorted to by one of the aspirants in gaining the favour of his new acquaintances. He called a meeting of some of the ratepayers of the district he woos, and made a harangue in English, of which few of them had any knowledge, and promised them that he would devote his lifetime to the sanitary regeneration of the town, its finances, and its general welfare. After an interchange of some pleasantries between the candidate and his supporters, they were treated to sumptuous refreshments. This being done, they were all asked to pledge themselves in writing to vote for him, which they did. If the city is destined to get such innocent young blood as this, the sooner the candidates are subjected to some test of qualification the better for the population which will be entrusted to their charge.

PUBLICOLA.

BUNGAWADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a disgraceful sight is Bungawady, near the Girgaum Back Road. The filthy water has accumulated in the middle of the street, making the road impassable, and producing a most obnoxious odour. Repeated complaints have been made to the Municipal Commissioner about the nuisance. It has been in existence since the commencement of August last, and your readers will be surprised to know that no attempt has been made to abate it. It is a pity that the Municipality should allow complaints of a serious nature, and affecting the interests of the public, to pass unnoticed.

Sept. 24. A RESIDENT.

DIRTY STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask through the medium of your journal when the Municipality intend to water the roads ? It is about time they thought of doing so, for the clouds of dust, which fly about all through the day, are enough to choke one.

It is to be hoped that at the next meeting of the Town Council the matter will be brought forward by one of the members present.

Sept. 24. RATEPAYER.

HINDUS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter on "The Public Offices" allow me to inform your correspondent "Non-Hindu" that the non-employment of non-Hindus in the several departments of the Bombay Custom House cannot be ascribed to any negligence or indifference on the part of the heads of the departments. I am a non-Hindu pensioner of the Custom House, and am in a position to state that I have seen many a non-Hindu appointed to posts in the several departments ; but they had not the proper stamina to stand the many small annoyances and machinations of the sharp sheristedars and head clerks. Your columns have of late fully exposed the doing of our over-clever sheristedars and head clerks. I have seen many a promising young non-Hindu leave in disgust only because they could not make way against Brahmin superior officers.

Sept. 25. FIRM STAND.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE ! Messrs. COOPER MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors : COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

MR. VIDAL'S judgment, as continued from yesterday's *Gazette* was :—

The interviews he (Sindekar) had with Messrs. Pense and Kharkar are important evidence as to what Sindekar's intentions at that time were, and as showing that he then made statements to those gentlemen relating to his negotiations with Hanmantrao, which are in every respect consistent with the statement he has made before this court. He did not, he says, go to Mr. Pense with any special object in view, but merely to pay a friendly visit. However, on Mr. Pense's asking him if he was on his way to Jowli, and if he had not come to make *khatpat*, he appears to have told him (Mr. Pense) all that had happened, and of his negotiations with Hanmantrao, and his subsequent visit to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Pense tried to dissuade him from carrying out his intention, and said Jowli was not a bad place, and that he had better go there and not pay. Failing to convince Sindekar, Mr. Pense called on Mr. Kharkar, the Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., thinking that, as Sindekar owed his original entry into the Government service to that office, he (Mr. Kharkar) would be able to exercise a good influence over him, and prevent him from fulfilling the bargain he had made with Hanmantrao. Mr. Kharkar accordingly came and heard the same story, and,

pound, did not, according to his own account, see Mr. Crawford till after dark, and Kuntekar's evidence shows that he did not return from this visit till about 9-30 p. m. There is therefore nothing *prima facie* to make the interview impossible, even if Mr. Crawford had guests on that particular Sunday, who stayed up till 8 p. m. Mr. Crawford's story is that Sindekar came to him on the morning of the 11th June, and presented the petition (Ex. 39c.) in person, and prayed hard to have the transfer cancelled; and that he (Mr. Crawford), after demurring at first, eventually consented to let the transfer stand over till after the rains, and then and there wrote the necessary orders, and gave them to Sindekar to take to the office. The time at which this interview took place, according to Mr. Crawford, corresponds closely with the time at which, according to the prosecution, the conversations between Sindekar and Messrs. Pense and Kharkar were going on at Mr. Pense's house. Mr. Kharkar corroborates Sindekar in saying that this conversation took place on the morning of the 11th at about 8 o'clock, and it is clear from the evidence that this conversation must have taken up a good deal of time. If Sindekar's evidence stood alone, I should accept Mr. Crawford's story as the true one without hesitation. But Sindekar's story taken, as one connected whole, has received very strong corroboration from other independent evidence; and I see no reason to think that Sindekar has spoken falsely as regards this one incident in the story any more than as regards the numerous other incidents on which his account is confirmed by evidence, which I find it impossible to disbelieve. It must be observed, moreover, that Mr. Crawford's evidence in this case cannot, for obvious reasons, be regarded as that of an independent witness, for it is manifestly to his great interest, no less than to Hanmantrao's, that the charges against the latter should be refuted. I have now dealt fully with all the direct evidence in support of the two cases, and will proceed to examine the indirect evidence bearing on the issues raised. The next point to consider is the nature of the official accounts which in each case followed the payment of the gratification to Hanmantrao. If it can be show that these acts were of an unusual nature or contrary to the course of ordinary official nature, this circumstance will clearly strengthen the contention of the prosecution that these acts did not follow the payments to Hanmantrao as coincidences as having no connection with the payments, but were the direct effects of such payments. Dabir's position at the time of his appointment to act as mamlutdar of Chandore was that of a head *karkoon*, qualified under the rules in force for promotion to the post of a mamlatdar; but it is proved and not denied that Dabir, when so appointed, superseded at least 20 other qualified men who were senior to him, and had stronger claims than he had to promotion. This is shown by the statement (Ex. 38 *a*) prepared and produced by Mr. Penses; and Mr. Pense's evidence (Ex. 38) further shows that five out of these twenty superseded men were at the time serving in the same district as Dabir, *viz.*, Khandeish. Moreover, there was nothing in the record of Dabir's services as shown by the opinions expressed by the Collectors under whom he had served to justify exceptional favour being shown to him. All this is practically admitted. The answer is that the appointment was a mistake. The irregularity is admitted. Dabir was head *karkoon* in the Shahada taluka at the time as has been proved. But the contention of the defence is that Mr. Crawford did not know that he was at Shahada, but believed on the contrary that he was at Chopda, and that he was appointed to act as mamlutdar at that place, because the vacancy was a short one, and he was on the spot. This explanation is supported in some degree by the general list of graduates and others who have passed the higher standard examination and are qualified for mamluts (Ex. 38) According to Mr. Crawford, it is this list which he consults in filling up short vacancies. In this list Dabir (No. 73) is described as being employed (at the time the list was prepared) as head *karkoon* at Chopda, and there is no correction or supplementary remark as there ought to have been to show that Dabir had been subsequently transferred to Shahada. In a preceding page however, there is a pencil remark showing that No. 59, Waman Abaji (clerk in the Assistant Collector's office, Khandeish, at the time the list was made) had subsequently been transferred as head *karkoon* to Chopda. It is also true that the vacancy to which Dabir was first appointed was a short one. According to Mr. Pense, it was expected to lastfor 3 months. But this appears to be incorrect as Ex 38b 38d (1) 38d (2) and 38d (3) read together show, that the arrangement in which Dabir was appointed to act as mamlutdar of Chopda depended on the grant of two months' leave to Mr. Wadekar. After the appointment was made the vacanay became a three months vacancy owing to Mr. Mule taking leave instead of joining his appointment as Duftardar to the Collector of Khandesh. Assuming, however, that Mr. Crawford believed Dabir to be at Chopda when the appointment was made. There are some grounds for thinking that it was not the original intention to post Dabir as acting mamlutdar at Chopda Ex 38—28 is a memo of appointments sent to the Superintendent of the Central Press for publication in the *Government Gazette*. In this memo there is a paragraph at the end to the effect that Dabir who is described as head *Karkoon* in Khandesshs is appointed to act as mamlutdar of Bhosawul. This paragraph has been scored out and cancelled by Mr Crawford in his own hand. Mr. Crawford says he had no intention of appointing Dabir to Bhossawul, and that his orders must have been misunderstood by the clerk to whom he dictated the memo. It is also pointed out that both in Ex. 38—28 and 38 *b*, Dabir is described simply as head *Karkoon* in Khandeish, without specifying the taluka in which he held the appointment of head *Karkoon*. It is also shown that it is the invariable practice in gazetting head *Karkoons* to act as mamlutdars to specify the taluka in which they hold their substantive appointments. Why then, it is asked, should Mr. Crawford, if he supposed, as he says he did, that Dabir was head *Karkoon* at Chopda at the time of his appointment to act as mamlutdar, have omitted to state that fact in making the appointment? No explanation has been given of this. Had the matter rested here, there would not perhaps be very strong grounds for concluding that the irregularity involved in Dabir's first appointment was intentional. But the matter does not rest here. Dabir, by a notification dated 9th April 1888 (*vide Government Gazette* 12th April 1888, page 344), was ordered by Mr. Crawford to continue to act as mamlutdar of Chopda, in consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb R. R. Bhardi as acting District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, and the return of Rao Bahadur Mule from leave. It is urged for the defence that this reappointment of Dabir followed, as a matter of course, in continuing the former arrangements. But I have by no means been satisfied that this was the case, although the point has not been prominently brought to notice by the prosecution. The vacancy which Dabir first obtained was created in the arrangements which were made in consequence of Mr. Wadekar's, taking two months' leave. It was part of the arrangement that Mr. Mule should act as Duftardar to the Collector of Khandeish; but instead of taking up this appointment he obtained leave, and Mr. Patwardhan was appointed in his stead. Mr. Mule's taking leave made the vacancy which Dabir filled last for three instead of two months. When Mr. Mule returned from leave, Mr. Patwardhan had to revert to his permanent post as mamlutdar of Bhosawal, and Mr. Late, who was acting in his place, had to vacate. In the ordinary course of things, Mr. Late should have on this occasion reverted to his permanent post as mamlutdar of Chopda. Instead of this, he was sent to do duty at Nasick, in another district, for two months in the place of Mr. Deshpande, the permanent mamlutdar of Nasick, who was doing duty at Satara, *vice* Mr. Bhardi. The natural arrangement in this case was to appoint some qualified men in the Nasick district to take Mr. Deshyande's place. But, as stated above, Mr. Late was appointed to Nasik instead of being ordered to revert to Chopda, and thus left this field clear at Chopda for Dabir. It is also a fact as shown by Dabir's service book (Ex. 27 B.), though the fact was possibly not known to the Commissioner that Dabir had, on the expiration of the first term of his appointment as mamlutdar of Chopda, reverted to his substantive appointment as head *karkoon* of Shahada, before he was reappointed to Chopda. Dabir's second innings as mamlutdar of Chopda came to an end on the 27th June 1888. But he did not even then revert to his post at Shahada. He was (*vide* Ex 38 *c*) appointed to act as mamlutdar of Amalnair in Khandeish, during the absence of Mr. Ragho Bramhagiri on leave. This officer, as appears from Mr. Lock's letter No. 4089 of 14th June 1888, had been granted privilage leave for one month from the 8th May. Being ill, he applied for sick leave instead from 8th May to 7th September, and the Commissioner was asked to sanction the leave. In reply, Mr. Crawford, in his No. R-2472 of 18th June, gave the necessary sanction, and intimated that Mr. Dabir, lately relieved at Chopda, is appointed to act for the absentee. It is shown by the prosecution that the head *karkoon* at this place at Amalnair was one Waman Abajee, who was a qualified man and senior to Dabir. He had conducted the mamlatdars duties. From the date of the mamlutdar's proceeding on leave *viz.* 8th May he continued in charge until relieved by Dabir on the 30th June (*vide* Notification in the *Government Gazette* of 9th August 1888, page 664). Dabir's appointment to act at Amalnair was under the circumstances, an obviously irregular and unjust to Waman Abajee, who was on the spot, was duly qualified, and senior to Dabir, and had held charge for nearly two months previous to his supercession by Dabir. Then again the explanation given for the defence is that the appointment was made under a mistake. Dabir was, as Mr. Crawford says, running loose at the time, and he (Mr. Crawford) did not know, and had no means of knowing, that there was a senior qualified head *karkoon* on the spot. He presumed because Mr Lock in his letter did not explicitly mention the fact of there being a qualified man available at Amalnair that there was no such man. Further referring to Ex 38 *f*, containing lists of graduates and non-graduates who have passed the higher standard departmental examination, find that this list shows Waman Abajee to have been employed at Indapur in another district, 300 miles off. I have examined this list carefully, and find no such information therein. Wamen Abajee, No. 25 in the list, is therein described (by a peucil remark) as head *Karkoon* of Chopda, and he is similarly described in the appointment Register (Ex 38c). This description is incorrect, as it is shown that he was head *Karkoon* at Amalnair. In stating that the list Ex 38*f*) shows him to have been at Indapur, Mr. Crawford has also apparently made a mistake, unless Ex 38 *f*) has been misquoted in his evidence, which I have no reason to believe. I do not consider that the presumption which Mr. Crawford says he drew from Mr. Lock' letter was a natural one. If there had been no qualified man on the spot to take the mamlutdar's duties, Mr. Lock would havementioned the fact, and either made the recommendation for filling up the appointment himself, or asked the Commissioner to make an appointment. He did neither of these things, and his omission to do so, coupled with the fact that more than a month had elapsed from the date of Mr. Ragho Bramagiri taking leave to the date of his writing to the Commissioner to sanction the leave naturally convey the impression that no special appointment by this Commissioner was considered by him to be necessary, and that there were no objections to the continuance of the arrangements already made by him. If each of these successives appointments of Dabir to act as mamlutdar could he considered separately without reference to each other, and without reference to the direct evidence of the payment of the gratifications to Hanmantrao, I should hold that there was insufficient proof of any intentional irregularity. But viewed in conjunction with the direct evidence in the case these successive mistakes by which Dabir unduly profited are certainly very suspicions, and give strong support to the contention of the prosecution that the irregularities were due to a desire and intention to show exceptional favour to Dabir. I have now to consider the nature of the order transferring Sindekar from Chandore to Jowli, and its subsequent cancellation. Mr. Pense (Ex. 38) has stated there were no official reasons, so far as he knew, for Sindekar's transfer from Chandore. Ex. 4*a*. is an office note in Mr. Crawford's handwritting, ordering three different transfers, *viz.* Rao Saheb Wadejee Sakharam from Jowli (Sattara) to Julgaon (Khandeish); Rao Saheb Balkrishna Govind Sindekar from Chandore (Nasik) to Jowli (Satara); and Rao Saeb Hari Sakharam from Jalgaon (Khandeish) to Chandore (Nasick) (Ex. 74). A letter from Mr. Grant, Collector of Satara to Mr. Crawford, dated 25th January 1888, explains satisfactorily the reasons for moving Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam from Jowli. It is also not disputed that the transfer of Rao Saheb Harisakharam from Jalgaon was desirable on public grounds. But there is nothing before the court, except Mr Crawford's own statement, to explain the necessity for Sindekar's transfer from Chandore. The evidence shows that Sindekar had exceptionally bad time since his first appointment to act as mamlutdar at Peint in July 1884; that he had for no fault of his own been superseded by at least eight men who were below him on the list, and had obtained this first appointment as mamlutdars subsequently to him (*vide* Ex, 46 *d*.). He had on the 27th November 1886 made a petition to the Commissioner (Ex. 32*a*.) complaining of having been superseded by three juniors, and Mr. Woodward, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated 20th March 1888 (Ex. 70) expressed a hope that Sindekar, "who stands at the head of the list of *sub pro tem* mamlutdars, and who has served in that capacity since 1886, will shortly be cofirmed as a mamlutdar;" and added that "as regards his qualifications I can speak without hesitation, having observed his work since he came into the district in 1884." Sindekar had served in Peint, a Taluka which has a bad reputation as regards climate, for nearly 3 years, and had only recently been transferred to Chandore at the instance of Mr. Frost, then acting Collector of Nasik, who recommended in a letter to Mr. Crawford, dated 13th April 1887 (Ex 69) that the mamlutdar of Peint (Sindekar) "who has been there some 2½ years might be allowed the advantage of a change to Chandore." On this there is a pencil note by Mr. Crawford as the following reply: "I will bear your wishes in mind should the Chandore vacancy be for any length of time." No satisfactory explanation has been given of the repeated supercessions of Sindekar. Mr. Crawford points out that Sindekar's name does not appear in Ex. 38*f* (the list or one of the lists he consults in making appointments.) But the answer to this is that Sindekar was already a *sub pro tem* mamlutdar when the list (Ex 38 F.) was prepared. And this list which only professes to show the names of graduates, and non-graduates qualified for promotion to mamluts, does not include men who at the time of its preparation had already been appointed *sub pro tem* or probationary mamlutdars. Full information as regards *sub pro tem* mamlutdars, and the date of their appointments is given in the quarterly civil lists, (*vide* Ex. 81) which Mr. Crawford admits that he also consults in making appointments. Sindekar's transfer to Jowli, as already shown, carried no promotion with it. He was still to be only a *sub pro tem* mamlutdar. Why then was he transferred? Mr. Crawford has put forward several reasons. The first reason, but not the principal, as he subsequently states, when cross-examined, was that during his tour he received a signed, but apparently pseudonymous, petition alleging that Sindekar had made over-collections; or, in other words, had extorted money, in excess of what was required, for the Chandore Dispensary. The second reason was that he had property and relatives in the Nasick district, and that the Chief or Head Constable at Chandore at that time, whose name Mr. Crawford does not know and could not remember if read out to him, was a cousin or a brother of Sindekar. A third reason was that Sindekar had shewn a marked reluctance to leave the Nasick district on a former occasion. Mr. Crawford also states that when he met Mr. Woodward, the Collector of Nasick in the course of his tour, there was a conversation between them regarding Sindekar. In the course of which the rumours about the over collections for the Chandore Dispensary were mentioned, as well as the fact, that Sindekar had connections in the Nasick district, with the result that Mr. Woodward agreed with Mr. Crawford that Sindekar should be moved from the Nasick district. I will deal with these reasons separately. The pseudonymous petition against Sindekar was received, and Mr. Crawford thinks, while he was at Sinnair between the 1st and 7th March, 1888. It was written in English, and was sent to the Collector with an endorsement in Mr. Crawford's own handwriting for such measures as the Collector might think fit to take. There is no trace of any such petition in the records of the Commissioner's office, and it is suggested by Mr. Crawford that this petition, had been suppressed and that the registers of inward and outward correspondence which would have otherwise afforded evidences of the receipt of, and further action taken on, the petition have been tampered with. I consider from the evidence before me that this charge of suppression is reckless and totally unwarranted. On the 25th August, Mr. Crawford (*vide* Ex. 72) applied for certain papers from the Commissioner's office. This requisition included, amongst several other papers, what Mr. Crawford described as "correspondence official, English or vernacular, regarding certain over-collections for the Chandore Dispensary in March or April." Mr. Pense, to whom the requisition was sent, believing that this "correspondence" asked for related to some papers about subscriptions for the Chandore Dispensary, and that the date entered in the requsition was a mistake, wrote the pencil remark on the 25th August (Saturday), "ditto," thereby repeating the remark made opposite the previous entry that a file was not in the office, but would be kept ready on Monday. He explains that he believed the correspondence about the "subscriptions" for the Chandore Dispensary was in the same file as the correspondence to which the preceding entry in the requisition related. On the Monday, finding that the correspondence described in the requisition was evidently not the correspondence about "subscriptions" for the dispensary which he found in the file, he added an explanatory note to the effect that he could not call to mind any correspondence about "over-collections" for the Chandore Dispensary in March or April last, and that the only correspondence about the Chandore Dispensary he could remember was about "subscriptions" and was marked in the file for 1887. This is a perfectly intelligible and satisfactory explanation; but it appears, nevertheless, to be seriously contended by the defence that Mr. Pense's pencil remark "ditto" shows that the correspondence asked for was known by Mr. Pense to be in existence at the time he wrote it. Failing to obtain the alleged petition against Sindekar described as "correspondence regarding over-collections for the Chandore Dispensary," a further requisition was made on the 1st September for the inward and outward registers next *on tour*. The reply was that no such registers were kept on tour, and the evidence of the head clerk (Ex. 53) and of the clerk (Ex. 80) who actually wrote the registers (Ex. 77 and 78), and did accompany Mr. Crawford on tour, shows conclusively that in reply was correct, and that the statements of Mr. Crawford, who said that both inward and outward registers were kept on tour, and of Mr. Pens who said that an outward register only was kept on tour, were incorrect. Subsequently, however, the inward and outward S. R. Register of correspondence was disposed of on tour for 1887, and 1888, without first passing through the Head Office at Poona, but written and kept at the Head Office. From the office copies of the correspondence despatched on tour were produced. (Exs. 75, 76, 77, and 78.) Mr. Crawford points out that the inward register for 1888 (Ex. 77) contains only six entries, of which two are cancelled, and that there is no mention therein of the alleged petition against Sindekar. He then says: "This register ought to contain all communications made to Mr. White on tour. I probably received 600 to 1,000 communications while on tour this year." On the first day of his cross-examination, Mr. Crawford had stated that his tour lasted this year for seven or eight weeks with one interval of about seven or eight days, *his camp, however, remaining standing from the end of February to the end of April.* He then points to the inward S. R. register for 1888, which embraces only the period from the 25th February to 7th March, and suggests the natural conclusion from the premises that that register is an incomplete record. Mr. Crawford is obliged to admit that his tour "*so far as the office was concerned*" ended on his return to Poona on the 12th March, and that when he went out again he went alone, and that "*no special register was then kept; that there was no need for it.*" The evidence of the clerk (Ex. 89), who writes both the S. R. registers, and the inward general register also, completely disposes of Mr. Crawford's statement that *all* the correspondence received on tour is entered in the S. R. registers, as it shows that only letters disposed of and despatched direct while on tour are given S. R. numbers, all others letters not despatched direct on tour being entered in the general register. This is a fact which it is difficult to believe that Mr. Crawford himself can have been ignorant of. This evidence and this important admission as to the duration of the Commissioner's tour "so far as the office was concerned" entirely refutes Mr. Crawford's contention that the inward S. R. register for 1888 should contain from 600 to 1,000 entries. Further comment on this point is unnecessary. Mr. Crawford has yet another suspicion as regards these registers. The outward register for 1888 commences with No. 14. Where then are the first 13 entries; and how is it that the entry 5 R-13 in the inward register (Ex. 77) finds no place in the outward register (Ex. 78)? Here, again, the accusation underlying these questions is carefully met by the evidence of one of his clerks who accompanied him on tour. Mr. Crawford had been to Bombay in February 1888, and had there disposed of some references which were despatched direct. The clerk (Ex. 88) who went with him made a memo. of the letters so despatched, but omitted to take this memo. with him when he subsequently accompanied the Commissioner on tour. He knew *some* S. R. numbers had already been used; but did not remember how many. He thought, however, that if he commenced with 13, there would be no chance of the same number being used twice over. No. S. R.-13, as explained by the witness Bhalchundra, (Ex. 39) referred to police matters, and was therefore not entered in the S. R. outward register, which consequently commences with No. 14. The charge therefore of the suppression of the alleged petition, and tampering with the registers to obliterate all traces of it, breaks down completely at all points. But this is not all. There are several other circumstances, apart from the fact that the records show no trace of the petition, which make it very doubtful if this petition ever had an existence. Mr. Crawford, by his own showing, had sent the petition to the Collector of Nassick, neither asking for nor expecting any further correspondence or report on the subject. The petition therefore which he describes in the requisition as "correspondence, official, English or Vernacular, regarding certain over-collections for the Chandore Dispensary in March or April" must, if anywhere, be at Nassick. Why there has no reference been made to Nassick on the subject? Mr. Crawford's only answer to this is that it has been "physically impossible" for him to do so. Again, according to Mr. Crawford, there was a conversation between him and Mr. Woodward about the 7th March, in which the rumours about the over-collections for the Chandore Dispensary were mentioned. If this be so, how can Mr. Woodward's letter of the 20th March, (Ex 70) be accounted for? If this charge against Sindekar was one of the reasons for his being transferred three months later was then hanging over him, why did Mr. Woodward write within a fortnight of his conversation with Mr. Crawford on the subject recommending his confirmation, testifying without hesitation to his qualifications, and adding not a single word as to the desirability of his being transferred? Lastly, no question has been asked Sindekar in cross-examination about these "over-collections," although he has himself invited such questions by setting forth in his petition of the 7th June (Ex.39 E.), the credit he had received for his assiduity in raising subscriptions. The conclusion I draw from the above facts is either that this petition has had no existence at all and has been put forward as an after-thought to justify Sindekar's transfer, or that if it ever had any existence, Mr. Crawford considered it so trivial as to be unworthy of consideration, and consigned it to the waste-paper basket without sending it to the office for action or record. But even if such a petition were forthcoming it could hardly be accepted as a serious reason for Sindekar's transfer, in the absence of any inquiry whatsoever as to the truth of the allegations made therein. The next reason for Sindekar's transfer is that he had property and connections in the Nassick district. But Mr. Crawford knew this from Sindekar's own petition of 27th November (Ex. 39 N), and yet in April 1887 he transferred him from Peint to Chandore, another taluka in the Nassick district, having previously promised (*vide* Ex. 69) that Mr. Frost's wishes that Sindekar should have a change to Chandore should be kept in mind "if the Chandore vacancy should be for any length of time." This reason, therefore, if a valid one, should clearly have prevented Sindekar being sent to Chandore. The third reason for Sindekar's transfer is that he had shown a marked reluctance which was revealed before his appointment to Chandore. Sindekar had made several petitions to get transferred from Peint. In the first of the series (Ex. 39I), dated 14th April 1886, he specially asked to be sent "to a place of better and drier climate either in this district or in any other, say, Poona or Nagar." A further application, dated May 7, 1886 (Ex. 39 J.) resulted in Sindekar being ordered to go to Indapur or the Poona District. On the 19th July following (*vide* Ex. 39 L.) Sindekar asked that this order might be cancelled, and that he might be allowed, for certain domestic reasons, to remain in the Nassick district for some time longer. At the same time he wrote to Mr. Woodward (Ex. 39 M.) explaining more fully his objections to going to Indapur, and adding that his "unwillingness to leave Peint, a bad climate, will be quite sufficient to show urgency of his request." This is all there is to show any marked reluctence on the part of Sindekar to leave the Nassick district, and as the said reluctance, such as it was, was shown some nine months before his transfer to Chandore, and should consequently have been an equally valid reason, if it was a reason at all, against his being appointed to Chandore. I can find therefore no satisfactory reason to account for Sindekar's transfer to Jowlee on public grounds. Nor can I find any reason for the subsequent cancellation of this transfer. The alleged reasons for the transfer were equally in force when the transfer was cancelled. It was necessary, on public grounds, according to Mr. Crawford's own showing, to move both the Jowlee and the Jalgaon mamlatdars. The only reason Mr. Crawford gives for cancelling all three transfers is that Sindekar represented to him that his wife had been on her delivery-bed for only a month. But why should this fact, even if it was a sound reason for cancelling or suspending Sindekar's transfer, have been allowed to interfere with the transfers of the two other mamlatdars, which were admitted to be necessary on public grounds? All the circumstances detailed above with reference to the order for Sindekar's transfer and its subsequent cancellation strongly support the theory of the prosecution that the order for Sindekar's transfer was obtained in order that money might be extorted from him, and that the cancellation of the order was the direct and immodiate consequence of this payment of money to the accused. I must here observe that a great mass of documentary evidence has been put forward, both for the prosecution and the defence, bearing on the general system followed by Mr. Crawford in making appointments, transfers and promotions of mamlatdars. Mr. Pense (Ex. 38) has stated in his evidence that the practice followed by Mr. Robertson, then Commissioner of the Central Division, has not been observed by Mr. Crawford during the past two years, and that supersessions without ostensible cause have been frequent during Mr. Crawford's tenure of the office. In answer to this, a great number of official papers consisting of demi-official correspondence, office notes, names of appointments, &c., &c., have been put in by the defence to show first, that similar supersessions occurred in Mr. Robertson's time, and, secondly, that Mr. Crawford had on numerous occasions consulted Collectors as well as Mr. Pense himself before making appointments, transfers and promotions, and had also on numerous occasions acted on recommendations made to him. The apparent supersessions in Mr. Robertson's time have all been shown by Mr. Pense to have been regular and in accordance with rules then in force. But the defence has certainly failed in showing that Mr. Crawford has in a great number of cases consulted his assistant as well as the Collectors regarding changes of mamlatdars. They have not shown what it would have been really important to show, viz., that any such consultations occurred, with reference either to Dabir's promotion or Sindekar's transfer. The time taken by the defence in the cross-examination of Mr. Pense was equivalent to a challenge to the prosecution to point out any irregularities in Mr. Crawford's administration with reference to mamlatdars' appointments. This challenge was promptly taken up, and in re-examination Mr. Pense produced a series of statements which he had prepared in support of his previous contention. The first of these statements (Ex. 38-31) shows all the first appointments of mamlatdars made by Messrs. Robertson and Crawford during their respective tenures of the office between 6th June 1881 and 16th July 1888. All the apparent supersessions in Mr. Robertson's time, as disclosed by this list, have been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Pense. No similar explanations are forthcoming as to the supersessions disclosed in Mr. Crawford's time. The second statement (Ex. 38-32) compares the number of transfers of mamlatdars ordered by Mr. Crawford during his tenure of office from April 1886 to June 1888 with the number of such transfers ordered by Mr. Robertson during a similar period of time from January 1884 to March 1886. This statement shows that the number of such transfers ordered in Mr. Crawford's time (108) has been more than double the number ordered by Mr. Robertson (51) during a similar period of time. The third statement (Ex. 38-39) contrasts the grade promotions of mamlatdars in the Northern, Southern and Central Divisions, and shows that whereas promotion by seniority has in accordance with G. R. No. 826 of 9th February 1881 (Ex. 38-39.) been almost without exception the rule, promotions in the Central Division have been regulated by anything but seniority. These statements have not been contradicted by the defence, but a plea of unreadiness has been put forward to account for that being unchallenged. There is possibly some truth in this plea, and in any case the hearing of this evidence on the limited issues in this case is too remote to justify my attaching any great importance to it, or reviewing it in detail. I now pass on to the consideration of the evidence as to the relations between the accused and Mr. Crawford. Much of the evidence tendered on this head by the prosecution has become superfluous owing to the damaging admissions made both by the accused and Mr. Crawford. The accused admits that he used to frequent Mr. Crawford's bungalow on private business entrusted to him by Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford explains what this private business was. He admits that he has employed Hanmantrao for two years past as his money-broker or agent to treat with Marwadis on his behalf, and to negotiate the frequent loans and renewals of loans for him, which his heavy pecuniary embarrassments, both in Poona and elsewhere, have made necessary, and that this business necessitated constant visits being paid to him by Hanmantrao. He also admits that he had last January employed Hanmantrao in connection with so me official matter, viz., to obtain information with reference to certain suspicions he had entertained regarding the taking of bribes by his native assistant, Mr. B. G. Sathe, in the disposal of *watan* cases. The only conflict therefore between the prosecution and the defence as to the relations between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao is that, whereas the prosecution contend that Hanmantrao was habitually taking part in official business, especially with reference to appointments, transfers and promotions of mamlatdars and other officials, the defence deny that the accused was employed, except in connection with the alleged inquiry as to Mr. B. G. Sathe's corruption in disposing of *watan* cases in any other capacity than as Mr. Crawford's money-broker. In support of the case for the prosecution several witnesses have been called. Vinayek Govind Deshmukh (Ex. 48) now treasurer, in the Collector's office, Ahmednagar, and formerly a karkoon in the Commissioner's office, and on intimate terms with Hanmantrao, distinctly states that Hanmantrao showed to him on one occasion a Civil List annotated by Mr. Crawford in his own handwriting, and that on one or two occasions he has seen Hanmantrao prepare drafts of appointments and take them to Mr. Crawford for signature. In cross-examination he specifies the particular appointments set forth in the rough drafts prepared by Hanmantrao which, he says, were afterwards copied by Mr. Crawford himself, signed and recorded in other office. He accounts for Hanmantrao's showing these drafts to him by stating that he had himself offered and paid bribes to Hanmantrao on behalf of the persons so appointed. Another witness, Mr. Deshpande (Ex. 45), now city mamlatdar of Poona, and also an old friend of accused, gives an account of a visit paid to Mr. Crawford's house. Mr. Crawford was out and Hanmantrao called him into a room, and showed him a note in which his (Mr. Deshpande's) name appeared along with three other persons recommended for the post of Deputy Collector by Mr. Pense. On the same occasion Hanmantrao showed him other official correspondence which did not concern him, and was reading papers having the appearance of office files. The statement of this witness as to the note shown to him is indirectly confirmed by the subsequent production of the note described (Ex. b 6). The witness also states that he told Mr. Pense about his having seen this paper as described. Very shortly after his meetieg with Hanmantrao at Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Pense confirms this statement. Another witness, Mr. Dravid, now mamlatdar of Paraier, (Ex. 50), also on old friend of Hanmantrao's, deposes to visiting Hanmantrao at his house in Poona in December 1886 or January 1887 with reference to his (Mr. Dravid's) promotion. He was taken to Mr. Crawford's house at Kirkee, and in Mr. Crawford's absence was taken by accused into another room and there shown lists of candidates eligible for mamlats, in one of which lists his own name appeared with the remarks against it "to be superseded." The list he refers to is evidently Ex 38 F. in which there is an entry against his name in Mr. Crawford's writing in blue pencil "superseded permanently," which has subsequently been scored out by Mr. Crawford. In cross-examination he was asked what he did when he saw this remark, and his reply was that he went home and thought about it. When asked in re-examination what he did when he thought about it, he said that he applied to Hanmantrao in February 1887, and made a payment to him, in consequence of which he was promoted to the post of mamlatdar of Shevgaon. It is right, however, that Mr. Crawford's explanation of the remark "superseded permanently" against this witness had been head karkoon at Man and had been reduced to a clerk's place in consequence of irregularities alleged to have been committed by him in the trial of criminal cases. The Commissioner on the 7th July, 1884, decided that he should not again be entrusted with magisterial powers for two years. But Government reduced this period to one year by an order issued on the 20th March, 1885. A remark to this effect is made in (Ex. 38 F.); but Mr. Crawford explains that this remark was not in the list when he wrote the words "permanently superseded," and that he scored out these words, as soon as the remark came to his notice. This explanation is reasonable enough, but it does not in any way contradict the witness's statement that the remark about his supersession was shown to him by Hanmantrao. Another witness, Mr. Gadgil, now chitnis to the Collector of Ahmednagar, and formerly a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office (Ex. 52), also an intimate friend of Hanmantrao's, states that he used to give information to the accused about matters going on in the office, and used to go to accused's house; that he has once or twice seen official correspondence at Hanmantrao's house. This evidence is of no particular importance, as there were two karkoons in the Commissioner's office, being in the same house with Hanmantrao, and it is possible as suggested by the accused, although he has adduced no evidence on the point, that these karkoons may have brought office papers home with them. Another witness, Mr. Patwardhan, head clerk to the Commissioner, C.D., (Ex 53) states that the two clerks in the Commissioner's office, who lived in accused's house, viz., Narsingrao Sheshgiri and Pitambar Joshi, on two or three occasions asked him for information inregard to official matters on behalf of Hanmantrao, and that he gave the information asked for. Another witness, Mr. Bapat (Ex 55), who formerly acted as native assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., and now under suspension, states that he has received verbal directions from Hanmantrao, on official business to the effect that a particular draft should be written in a particular way, and that he has written drafts in accordance with such directions as coming from Mr. Crawford himself. Another witness, Yadhow-Sathe, a karkoon in the Commissioner's office, now under suspension (Ex. 45), states that Hanmantrao had several times given him directions as to what to do in official matters; that he has drafted orders appointing mamlatdars twice from memoranda given him by Hanmantrao and written by Hanmantrao; that he has seen official papers five or six times at Hanmantrao's house when visiting him, and that on one occasion he has seen Hanmantrao showing official papers to the patel of Pimpalner who was interested in them. The evidence of the witnesses Tirodhar (Ex. 51) and Bhave (Ex. 54) need not be noticed, as the admissions both of Mr. Crawford and the accused have rendered it superfluous. Another circumstance bearing on the relations between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford must also be noticed. Mr. Crawford in his evidence has made it appear that he knew very little as to Hanmantrao's aspirations for Government employment. He does not know whether Hanmantrao wanted to be made a Deputy Collector or not, but heard from Hanmantrao that he was going to make an application to that effect. Ex. 65 is a lett er from the Private Secretary Mr. Hart to Mr. Crawford, dated, 25th June 1886, asking whether he considered a certain candidate eligible for the appointment of a Deputy Collector, and if he (Mr. Crawford) wished to recommend any addition to the list of eligible candidates. On this a correspondence, (Ex. 66) already alluded to in connection with Mr. Deshpande's evidence, took place between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Pense. When Mr. Hart's letter was returned to Mr Crawford, he wrote the following remark in the margin. "What about Hanmantrao Bagvendra Jahagirdar Balkandikar of Poona, G. R. 498 of 20th July 1883?" Mr. Crawford admits that this remark meant that he then contemplated recommending Hanmantrao for a Deputy Collector's place; but he denies that this was after he had commenced to employ him as a money-broker. However this may be, the mention of the Government Resolution about Hanmantrao with number and date shows that Mr. Crawford had at that time an intimate knowledge of Hanmantrao's private affairs. From the evidence described above considered in connection with the admissions made both by Mr. Crawford and the accused, I have no doubt whatever that Hanmantrao in addition to acting as Mr. Crawford's money-broker and to assisting in the enquiry as to the alleged corrupt practices of Mr. B. G. Sathe did take an active part in official business relating to the patronage of the Commissioner in the matter of appointments, transfers and promotions of mamlatdars and other officers. The position which he has admittedly held with reference to Mr. Crawford's private affairs, his constant employment to stave off pressing creditors, and secure temporary relief for his principal from oft recurring, and apparently hopeless, pecuniary embarrassments, would give him a power which an unscrupulous man would not be slow to use—the power to bring his influence to bear on all official acts, for which his principal was responsible, and the power to barter this influence for money with men like Dabir and Sindekar.

What is the defence to the charge brought against Hanmantrao? The accused himself, as a matter of course, denies the charges *in toto*, and Mr. Crawford equally, as a matter of course denies that Hanmantrao had anything to do with Dabir's promotion or Sindekar's transfer, and its subsequent cancellations. It is urged farther that the stories of Sindekar and Dabir are full of improbabilities and contradictions; that the witnesses in both cases are for the most part accomplices and therefore unworthy of credit; and that both charges have been concocted from beginning to end, in furtherance of a diabolical plot by some unknown person or persons to ruin Mr. Crawford as well as the accused. The so-called contradictions have already been noticed in reviewing the direct evidence in each case. I have found no discrepancies such as to create any reasonable doubt as to the substantial truth of the statements made by the witnesses. The improbability of Dabir having paid so large a sum as Rs. 3,060 for acting promotions as to the continuance of which he had no security has been specially insisted on. No doubt it does *prima facie* seem unlikely that a man should pay Rs. 3,000 for an appointment which only brought with it an immediate increase of pay to the amount of about Rs. 60 a month. But Dabir of course could not expect to be confirmed as a mamlatdar all at once. The succession of acting appointments held by him would, however, certainly enhance his claims to a permanent mamlat on a future occasion, and Dabir states that he paid the Rs. 3,000 on the distinct understanding that he was to get a permanent mamlat. When, moreover, it is remembered that Dabir, confessedly a man of no private means, actually repaid Rs. 800 out of the sum borrowed by him between the 9th May and 28th June 1883 while his official emoluments since the 9th January 1888, had amounted to Rs. 113-12 per mensem only, and to Rs. 50 per mensem only previous to that date, the investment from Dabir's standpoint may not have been so unprofitable a transaction as would at first sight appear. Next as to the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution. It is no doubt true that most of the important witnesses in each case are, in a certain sense, accomplices, but I see no reason on that account to disbelieve the evidence they have given, evidence which was, moreover, been corroborated on almost every material point. As the learned counsel for the prosecution has argued, the reason why the evidence of accomplices is regarded with suspicion is the probability of their securing themselves at the expense of their companions in crime. But in this case there is no such probability. What have Dabir and the Sindekar brothers, Sathbhai, Kuntekar, Jawarkar, Agashe, Yadhowrao Sathe to gain by coming forward and blackening their own reputations? The utmost they can hope for is that no criminal proceedings will be taken against them, and that those of others who now hold appointments in the Government service will not be turned out of those appointments. Some of them have no doubt been told when coming forward to give evidence that no harm will happen to them if they speak the truth. But if not harmed in any other way, they must be grievously harmed in reputation by the admissions they have made. If they had desired to secure themselves—and it is only this desire which can make their evidence in this case unworthy of belief as being that of quasi accomplices—the obvious and natural course for them to take was to hold their tongues and deny all knowledge of the facts they have sworn to. But I see no reason to disbelieve their evidence, if otherwise probable and consistent, because they have taken a contrary course and have related all the facts within their knowledge, even to their own shame and humiliation. Except as regards Jawarkar, there is not a single witness of whom it has been alleged that he bears ill-will either to Mr. Crawford or the accused, and what is the reason put forward for Jawarkar's alleged enmity to Mr. Crawford? Simply that when he attained the age of 55 Mr. Crawford decided that he should retire on pension as

A RUSSIAN CONVICT SHIP.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* has contributed a somewhat astonishing article on the horrors of a Russian convict ship. Furnished, he says, with the necessary permit from the port authorities, he was enabled to inspect the internal arrangements of the convict transport Nizhni-Novgorod, which was to sail thence, with 460 criminal deportes for the Russian penal island of Saghalien. From time to time he states, reports have appeared in the foreign Press, evidently based upon secondhand and untrustworthy information, as to the treatment of these convicts during the long and tedious voyage of forty-five days to the Pacific. The following are the actual facts:—

Considering that the convicts now banished to Saghalien are exclusively criminals of the very worst type, any further extension of the freedom of their accommodation on these vessels is held to be incompatible with the personal safety of the ship's company and convoy escort.

INADEQUATE CABINS.

The Nizhni-Novgorod is an iron steamer of about 3,800 tons burthen, and is specially fitted as a convict transport. With a full complement of convicts the vessel carries 652. The officers and crew number 80, exclusive of a marine convoy escort of 62 men, specially chosen for this duty. The iron-barred compartments or cages in which the convicts are confined run parallel fore and aft on either side the upper and lower 'tween decks. The iron bars, an inch thick of these cages and the woodwork in which they are set, are heavily and solidly constructed. The cages are of unequal capacity and length, but have a uniform height of seven and a half feet. The more desperate characters are manacled and chained to iron staples in their berths, from which they are released when necessary. The greater number, although retaining the waist and ankle shackles of light construction, have the freedom of traversing the length of the compartment, which may vary from 25 to 40 feet. Between the outer bars and the two plain plank shelves or bunks running from end to end of the compartment which affords sleeping room for the occupants, there is a free space of about 4½ or 5 feet. Except during the distribution of rations, no culinary vessels are left with the convicts. Even the drinking water is obtained only through an india rubber mouthpiece fixed in an enclosed water tank and through which the drinker sucks his draught.

QUIETED OR PARBOILED.

Immediately outside the cages and attached to the under part of the deck overhead is a steam pipe connected with the ship's boilers. Into these pipes are fitted screw nozzles at intervals of 12 feet. The object of the steam pipe is to suppress any dangerous outbreak among the inmates of the cage. By means of a short hose, especially made to resist the steam heat, quickly attached to one of the steam pipe nozzles, the turbulent convicts are readily quieted or parboiled. Strong water-jets have been found next to useless in allaying these occasional tumults. After the ship has passed the canal, but not before, batches of convicts are in turn brought upon deck for a shower-bath and short exercise. A strongly-constructed iron railing, eight feet high, crosses the vessel amidship in order that the convict during his bath and whilst unmanacled cannot by any sudden rush evade the guard and reach the quarterdeck. Some of the more desperate convicts, who stubbornly resist all disciplinary control, are confined to the cages during the whole voyage. Both the upper and lower 'tween-decks are open and airy, the system of ventilation is excellent, and the cages themselves are kept scrupulously clean. The cages are repainted every voyage. Every convict, in addition to having his hair cropped short, has the left half of the head from front to back closely shaven.

THE SHAH'S RELATIVE.

Among the 460 convicts carried by the Nizhni-Novgorod about 160 are murderers. One of these is a relative of the Shah of Persia—Prince Khanalam-Mirza, son of Prince Betman Mirza, twenty-five years of age, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labour for the murder of his brother in Russia. Another noble criminal is a large landed proprietor of Vilna, sentenced to eighteen years' hard labour for murdering a neighbour, also a landed proprietor. Six murderers are Mohammedans. Upon the greater number of these murderers, in addition to their various terms of hard labour in the mines and quarries, will be inflicted on their arrival a given number of blows from the knout, varying from 50 to 125, according to their crimes. As is well known, capital punishment is rarely inflicted in Russia, and the Russians boast of their humanity in this respect; but if it were possible to obtain a trustworthy return of the number of wretched convicts who yearly succumb to the severity of hard labour sentences the result would appal even the judges who pronounce these so called humane judgments.

THE KNOUT.

I will only mention one case which came under my observation this morning. Manacled and crouched at the end of one of the cages was a convict of about 35 years of age. There was nothing particularly villainous in the man's face, though it was by no means well favoured by Nature. What struck me especially was his pallid look and apparently general bodily laguour. On inquiring of my guide as to the record and sentence of the unfortunate desporte, I was informed that, despite his appearance, he had passed the medical inspection always made on embarkation; and I believe that these medical inspections are conscientiously made, those whom the medical inspector rejects being sent to the city hospital. Seven years ago this man committed murder and was sent to Siberia for life, the first five years' hard labour to be worked in the mines. After the expiration of his mine labour he managed to escape, and was only rearrested after committing a second murder.

A TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

He is now sentenced to mine labour in Saghalien for life, to receive 125 blows of the knout on arrival on the island, and thereafter to be chained to his barrow or hand waggom for the first twelve months of his sentence. In these cases there is no unchaining; the chains are welded on the convict's limbs. "How long do you imagine this poor wretch will exist under the conditions of his first year's punishment?" I asked my guide, who has spent some years of official service in Saghalein. "Possibly a month—or two. The shorter the better for the poor devil. It is this question which does not appear to occur to the "humanitarian" defenders of the Russian penal code— whether capital punishment were not an unqualified mercy to such criminals, and their number is terribly large in Russia.

SELF DESTRUCTION.

The convict's horror and dread of having to live out these sentences is shown by the desperate attempts at self-destruction he is ever ready to make. On this account even the convicts' lavatories on the Nizhni-Novgorod have been detached from cages, and are now built of iron in the ship's side. The convicts must pass to them under guard. Formerly the closet plates were frequently wrenched off, and the convict crawled and forced himself through the tubing to reach the water and end his existence. I watched a party of convicts coming aboard this vessel, and observed how close were the two gangway files of Cossacks and marines through which they passed, to prevent any poor manacled wretch casting himself into the water, knowing that the weight of his chains would assure his drowning before a rescue were possible. The scene on board these departing convict ships is althogether saddening and depressing, perhaps the more so that one does not hear a murmur or lament from the stolid-looking and broken-spirited wretches crowded behind the bars of these cages, which remind the spectator only too forcibly of the wild beast dens we are accustomed to see in a travelling menagerie. I should add that these convicts are collected from the central prisons of Kharkoff, Moscow, Wilna, Kieff, and other populous centres. Female convicts of this class are transported in a separate vessel.

A STATISTICAL table has been published giving particulars in regard to the richest men living. There are about 700 fortunate persons each possessed of over a million sterling, of whom 200 reside in England, 100 in the United States, 100 in Germany and Austria, 75 in France, 50 in Russia, 50 in India, and 125 in other countries. The richest among these millionaires are the following:—Jay Gould, the American railway king, worth 55,000,000/, annual income, 2,800,000/; Mackay, 50,000,000/, 2,500,000/; Rothschild (England), 40,000,000/, 2,000,000/; Vanderbilt, 25,000,000/, 2,250,000/; J. B. Jones (United States), 20,000,000/, 1,000,000/; Duke of Westminster, 16,000,000/, 800,000/; J. J. Astor (United States), 10,000,000/, 500,000/; W. Stewart (United States), 8,000,000/, 400,000/; J. G. Bennett (United States), 6,000,000/, 300,000/; the Duke of Sutherland, 6,000,000/, 300,000/; the Duke of Northumberland, 5,000,000/, 250,000/; the Marquess of Bute, 4,000,000/, annual income 200,000/.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE McIver liner Europe, 1492 tons, Captain R Jones, cleared outwards yesterday for Amsterdan laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain G. Hugill, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and nine passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Kaugra, 1466 tons, Captain W. H. Ingram, from Antwerp and London, arrived in port yesterday, *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and Dr. Macdonald, as a cabin and two deck passengers.

THE s. s. Hindoo clearpd yesterday for Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	G. Laird	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ M. Branch..	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
„ Sutlez	2143	W. D. Worcester	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Kashgar.....	1555	F. Speck.....	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Surat	1676	Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	3	Hajee Kassum.
„ Lombardy ..	1574	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino.	3000	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca.....	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Brgs. John Davi	1013	H. Corcker.....	4	Visram Ebram & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Calcutta.
10	Kaugra (s)	Ingram	London via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Barque K. Roodrin	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
25	Europa (s)	Jones	Amsterdam.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for London, &c.
„ Kilwa, for Karachi and P. Gulf.
„ Chilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—29 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool, G. Callianji; 36 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 4,607 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 18 bales hides, E. Bates and Co; 50 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 501 cwts myrabolums, K Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7,003 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld! 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—10,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 bwts linseed, 1,500 cwts groundnuts, and 7,500 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts mowda seed, 501 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6,300 cwts poppyseed, 587 cwts castorseed, and 4,650 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sutlej s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Surat s—50 bales twist, S J David and Co; 70 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 105 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 42 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 40 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 6 chests opium, J Norosjee; 47 bales twist, C Ebhram; 103 chests opium, and 150 bales twist, S J David and Co; 18 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 46 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 12 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 37 chest opium, Tharia Topen; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—160 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 65 bale twist and 30 bales piece-goods, S J David and Co 3 bales price-goods, Lyon and Co; 35 bales piece goods, Tatta and Co; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, S Abhraham; 250 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.; 40 chests opium, S E. Sasson and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—168 bales cotton, K. Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPT. 24.

Cockerill, Lieut., Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 25.

Thatcher, Captain, Bombay, D. A. A. G., for Musketry to Poona.

Way, Captain, 13th Bombay Infantry, on leave to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 26, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers commanding companies are requested to impress on all recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 3rd October 1888, at 5-30 p.m. instead of Wednesday, the 26th inst. All members are requested to attand.

4. N. 2647 Vol John M. Talbot, having joined, is taken on the strength of tho Corps from this date and posted to "C." Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified.

4. The two Troops will parade at the back of the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 28th instant, at 5-30 precisely for a march out.

5. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 6-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·892
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNW, NNE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	262
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	4·91
„ year	56·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Sept. ..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective than theirs. Mr Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garrat converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garrat held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garrat infuses, into, and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been, and may be, used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all effecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicines will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-16, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

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Albert Building, Secretary.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more horrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquite bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly [appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

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None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPUSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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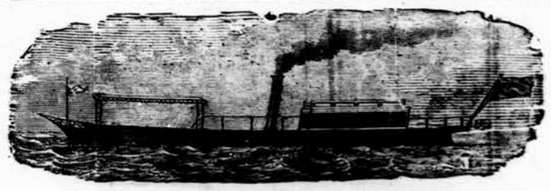

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

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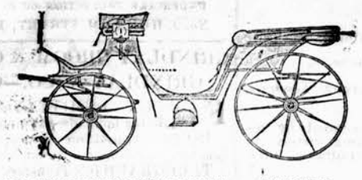

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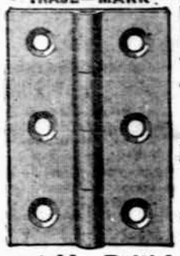

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